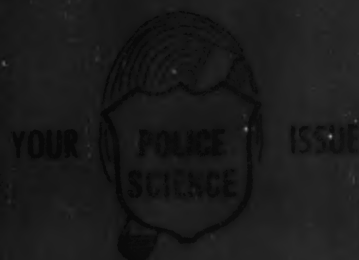


# LAW *AND* ORDER



Guest Editorial: Abraham Ribicoff  
Governor of Connecticut



• Nine Special Articles

A Career Survey by Gerald S. Arenberg

INDEPENDENT, PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINE FOR POLICE AND ALL CONCERNED WITH THE BUSINESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT



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Law and Order, March, 19



# Winners 1957 LAW AND ORDER AWARDS

WE HAVE TABULATED the ballots that have been returned to us and we are happy to announce the winners. Because of the great geographical distance between the winners, we are unable to present their pictures at this time, but assure you that in our April issue we will have the "picture story".

The first award for the best Working-With-Youth article was given to **George J. Connor, Chief of Police, Montpelier, Vermont.** He reported on a successful experiment in juvenile self-government by his article "The Bicycle Court" which we published in November, 1957. His summary of the project read as follows: "This program is so smooth in its operation that it is a source of great satisfaction to the police department and to the chief of police."

The most number of votes in the Traffic Award contest were given to **John T. Truett, Chief of Police, Bend, Oregon** for his article entitled, "Driver Education in High School". After presenting the curriculum that his department gives to the High School, he concludes his article with this thought: "The manner of driving is a personal trait and we can only hope that what we have had to say may prevent an accident or save a life."

In the Police Science Award contest, **Chief LeRoy C. Jenkins, of Racine, Wisconsin,** had no difficulty in garnering the majority of votes cast in this class. His article entitled, "Trained Personnel Is A Must In Crime Investigation", is a summary of police science activities in his department. To quote from his article, "Policemen across the country are aware of the fact that the smart criminals are getting smarter, some through study and others through experience. The policeman has no choice but to expand his knowledge."

The Police Science Award for a manufacturer was posthumously awarded to **John Dondero, of Faurot, Inc.,** for his article "Police Field Kit For Crime Detection". The article was a description of a scientific arrangement of all necessary equipment for field investigation. In addition to the information about the contents of the kit, he made this very important statement: "The impression we make upon the layman can do much to increase his confidence in our efficiency."

The winners were presented their  
(Continued on Page 18)

**THE Q & A COLUMN**  
which is usually on this page  
will be found this month on page  
58.

# LAW AND ORDER

AN INDEPENDENT, PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINE FOR POLICE AND ALL CONCERNED  
WITH THE BUSINESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Vol. 6

March, 1958

No. 3

## Contents

WINNERS 1957 LAW AND ORDER AWARDS .....	3
GUEST EDITORIAL <i>Abraham Ribicoff, Governor of Connecticut</i> .....	4

### —Accenting Police Science—

REFLECTIVE ADHESIVE AIDS NIGHT PATROL CHECKS OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS by <i>Chief H. E. Williams</i> .....	5
ARE LIE DETECTORS REALLY SCIENTIFIC TOOLS? by <i>J. H. Ruiter</i> .....	6
PUTTING THE FINGER ON LEAD by <i>H. G. Bourne, Jr. and S. Seferian</i> .....	10
SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION AT THE SCENE by <i>Constable Alan C. Wood</i> .....	12
DIRECT OBSERVATION IN CRIME DETECTION by <i>Rudolph R. Caputo</i> .....	14
"LOCATE THAT LATENT PRINT" by <i>Officer Carlo L. Frappoli</i> .....	24
SMOKE OUT LATENT PRINTS by <i>Chief Dan Macdonald</i> .....	46
POLICE SCIENCE EQUIPMENT DIRECTORY .....	60
SPECIAL TRAINING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS by <i>Bailey Barker</i> .....	66

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AS A CAREER by <i>Gerald S. Arenberg, NPOAA</i> .....	16
A TRIBUTE TO MY HUSBAND by <i>a Law Enforcement Officer's Wife</i> .....	23
WEAPON-WISE: The Great Western Derringer by <i>David O. Moreton</i> .....	26
INTERROGATION FOR INVESTIGATORS: Chapter 11, Part 2, What The Typewritten Confession Should Contain by <i>Richard O. Arther and Rudolph R. Caputo</i> .....	37
"ACCORDING TO LAW . . ." Edited by <i>Judge Irving B. Zeichner</i> .....	40
POLICE EQUIPMENT NEWS .....	43 & 48
"BLUE RIBBON" PETE by <i>John D. Stevens</i> .....	44
BOOK REVIEWS .....	49
THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF MARTINSVILLE, VA. by <i>Major F. M. Bowman, Jr.</i> .....	52
THE CAMERA COLUMN by <i>David O. Moreton</i> .....	53
THE Q & A COLUMN Compiled by <i>Chief John I. Schwarz</i> .....	58
"OUR FRIEND JOHN" by <i>Lee E. Lawder</i> .....	64
FROM THE EDITOR .....	70
INDEX TO OUR ADVERTISERS .....	70

**ABOUT THE COVER:** The Police Laboratory is an integral part of law enforcement. Pictured here are materials confiscated by the Narcotic Division of the New York City Police Department. The strange looking pipe is used for smoking marijuana.

*United Press Photo*

WILLIAM C. COPP, Publisher; LILLIAN PETRANEK, Treasurer, Assistant to Publisher; LEE E. LAWDER, Editor; DAVID O. MORETON, Technical Editor; BRUCE HOLMGREN, Contributing Editor; IRVING B. ZEICHNER, Law Editor; JO HAIGHT, Art Director; HOWARD A. ROSE, Advertising Manager; CLIFF BELVEDERE, Circulation Mgr.

Issued Monthly by LAW AND ORDER magazine, 72 West 45th St., New York 36, N. Y. Subscription Price for the United States and Canada \$3.00. Single Copy 35c.

Accepted as Controlled Circulation Publication at Hanover, New Hampshire



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## Abraham Ribicoff

**T**HE TRAFFIC POLICEMAN is most important in the never ending campaign against death and injury on the highway.

Too often he finds that he is fighting not only erring motorists, but also apathy and indifference on the part of those whose duty it is to assist and support him in his law enforcement efforts. Too often the conscientious traffic officer's work is thwarted because the guilty are too leniently dealt with, or not punished at all.

And so the needless, senseless killing and maiming goes on. If 40,000 Americans were to die this year as the result of avoidable accidents in any other field, you may be sure that drastic steps would be taken to cut down the toll. However, that number die on the highways year after year.

Why shouldn't we take drastic steps to cut down highway deaths?

In Connecticut we did. Some said, at first, that we were too drastic, but you hear little of that talk now because drastic action paid off.

The Connecticut program is not only drastic; it's simple.

Basically it is a program of get tough and stay tough.

When a motorist is convicted of speeding for the first time, he not only pays a fine but loses his license for 30 days. After a second conviction, he loses it for 60 days. If he still cannot learn to drive lawfully, the chances are he will lose his license permanently.



**Governor of Connecticut**

The key to the program: NO EXCEPTIONS.

This has paid off in lives. In 1955, automobiles killed 324 persons in Connecticut. In 1956, the first year after our new policy was established, the number of deaths fell to 288. Connecticut maintained the reduced fatality rate last year when 284 died.

Another result of the new policy, I am sure, has been to improve the morale of our traffic officers. They know that the State Government and the courts will back them to the limit.

The attitude of the police is reflected in a statement made to me by our State Police Commissioner, John C. Kelly, one month after the new policy went into effect. He said, "This is the most effective crack-down I've known in my 35 years as a policeman."

What Connecticut has done every state can do. It is my fervent wish that they will. It takes only determination to disregard all threats of political reprisal and the grumbling of the irresponsible minority that insists on regarding the public highway as a private domain.

*Abraham Ribicoff*





by H. E. Williams

Chief of Police,

Custer City, South Dakota

## Reflective Adhesive Aids Night Patrol Checks of Business Establishments

A SIMPLE, INEXPENSIVE SYSTEM of applying small pieces of reflective tape to doors and windows of business establishments has helped to speed this city's night patrol—permitting nearly twice the previous coverage—and has made it easier for the patrolman to make an effective check of business places. It also, incidentally, helps keep the patrolman from falling into a dangerous rut as a result of monotonous routine.

We feel it is one of the significant factors in our city's record of no successful burglaries in 24 months, compared to a previous record of about seven to ten burglaries per year.

This system utilizes a reflective tape (called "Scotchlite") the same as used on bicycles and bumpers throughout the nation—which is cut into strips about  $\frac{1}{4} \times 1$  inch or larger. These reflective strips are placed on glass panes near window and door locks—the spots that break-in artists are most likely to utilize in gaining entrance to the building.

When the mobile patrol makes its rounds at night, it can check the reflectorized locations from the car by turning the spotlight on the window panes. If one of the pieces of reflective tape is missing, there is a good chance the pane has been broken, signifying the possibility of a break-in; if all the tape is in place the patrolman can rest assured that the glass is intact, because the tape is placed in such a way that some of the strips must necessarily be missing if the glass is broken.

By enabling an effective check from the moving car, this patrol aid permits a much more rapid check of the business district. Patrols can cover their route in nearly half the time previously required, thus permitting twice the patrol activity.

Larger reflective strips, about  $1 \times 3$

by 2", are placed on safes in stores and business establishments where the safe is visible from the street. These strips are placed so they cover the seam—one half of the strip on the door, the other half on the safe body. The tape is then cut with a razor at the door seam. Foot or mobile patrolmen can check the safe by aiming a flashlight beam at the safe through the front window to make the tape reflect. If the two pieces of tape line up, the safe door is closed; if not, the safe door is open or ajar.

Naturally, there are other factors involved in our burglary prevention and apprehension program which have helped us maintain our record. Some attempts were curtailed before they got underway, or the burglars apprehended shortly after the crime was discovered.

Among the factors which have helped, have been field interrogation reports and house checks. Although the field interrogation report and house check system are often identified with larger police departments, we have found they work very effectively in a small town as well. By questioning and identifying any and all suspicious persons or vehicles, and recording the information on a simple form, the Patrolman is identifying possible suspects. When a burglary or other crime is discovered, checking through the field interrogation reports often yields a suspect.

Another factor of the program is the police check of vacant houses. During the past two years this house check program has proven to be a valuable aid in our relations with the citizens, because each time a house is checked—twice each night—the patrolman leaves a card stating the date and time of the check, in the mailbox or under the door. I believe one of the simplest, yet most effective means of preventing burglaries is increased patrol activity.

A frequent glimpse of a cruising patrol car is a discouraging sight to a potential burglar.

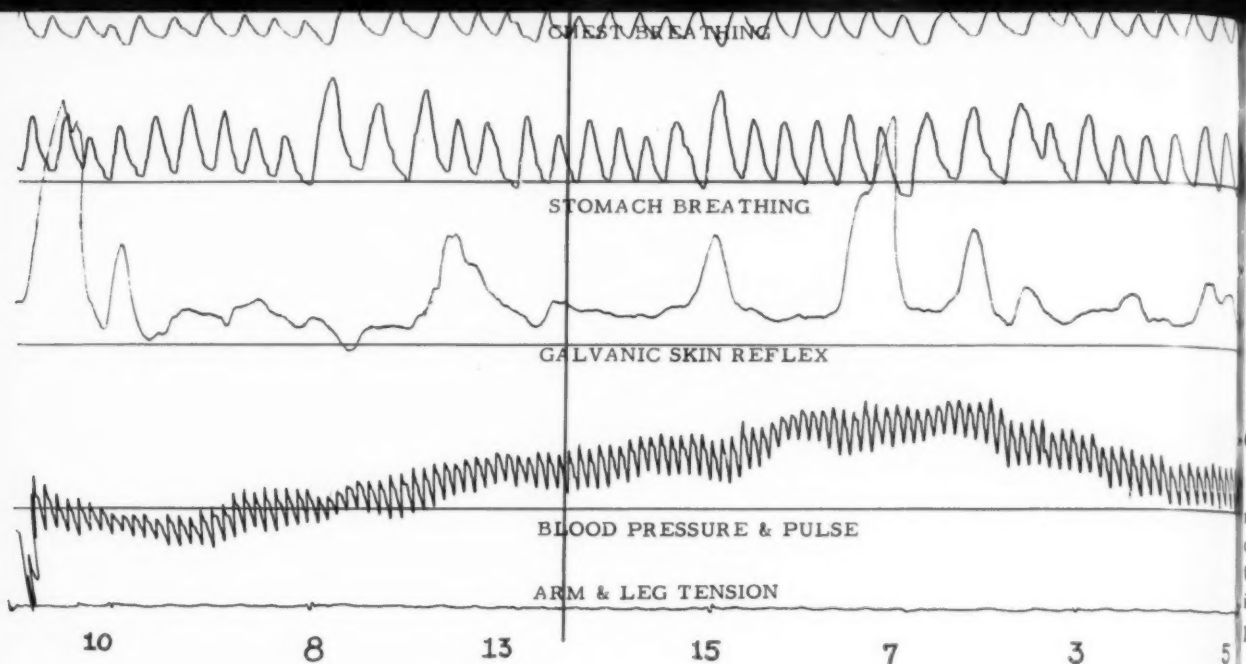
We feel the reflective tape idea is a major contributor to our burglary prevention program. It permits a faster check, and therefore the patrol can cover its area nearly twice as often as before. The reflective tape is not conspicuous in the dark—it doesn't "glow". The same material is used on traffic signs and license plates and it becomes bright only when a light is shined on it. Then it reflects brilliantly back to the source of light—the flashlight or spotlight being used by the patrolman.

An adhesive on the back of the tape makes it stick to the surface at a touch. If we were careful to clean the surface before applying the tape, it would remain in place for several years, we're told. But we avoid this for a good reason: we want the tape to come loose occasionally. The damaged or missing tape acts like a practice alarm for the patrolman. He doesn't know whether the piece is missing because the pane is broken, because it has been removed, or because it has come loose. So he must investigate. It keeps the patrolmen alert, and they prefer this to leaning on the tape as a crutch. Usually the tape will remain in place for six months to two years, (we have been using it for two years, and many of the original strips are still in place.) It cost us less than five dollars to reflectorize the windows and doors on 90 establishments.

The reflective tape idea had been used by the Merchant Police in Rapid City, South Dakota with some success. We started our experiment with a surplus of reflective tape from a program which involved putting the tape on bicycles of the youngsters in Custer City. Some of the surplus tape

(Continued on Page 38)





**Y**OU MIGHT JUST AS WELL ASK if an x-ray machine is a scientific tool. Of course it is, but the x-ray picture itself must be properly interpreted by a physician skilled in that art.

As far as lie detectors are concerned, another step is necessary that is not necessary for the operation of the x-ray machine. A technician can be trained to operate an x-ray machine and take the picture, but the physician must be used to interpret the results. With the lie detector, the expert must be carefully trained in the **operation** of the equipment, **interrogation**, and the **interpretation** of the results.

Police experts feel that the term "lie detector" has a connotation of gloom or despair about it. As a result they prefer to use the term "polygraph" or "truth prover." It is much the same as the insurance salesman who sells **life insurance** when actually he is selling death benefits. For this reason we will use the term "polygraph" in this article.

What are the bases of claiming that a polygraph is a reliable device? Over the last fifty years, scientists have shown time and time again that emotions produce a marked effect on many functions of the body. One such effect is a change in blood pressure during emotional stress that may be accompanied with an increase or decrease in the pulse rate. Another effect of emotional stress is to increase the conductivity of the skin. This can be measured by a minute electric current as it flows between the palm and the back of the hand. This phenomenon is called "electrodermal response" or "galvanic skin reflex." Emotional stress also produces involuntary changes in breathing that can be easily measured. Also the emotions affect the change in muscular tension. This is most noticeable in the arms or in the legs.

This does not imply that a polygraph can give conclusive results by measuring any one of these reactions. Such could hardly be true because you and I know that it is perfectly possible for a person to condition himself to control any one of these body functions with the possible exception of the conductivity of the skin. Most people don't know that such a thing exists, no less how to control it. Also, many psychopaths show no emotion at all.

However, Fred E. Inbau and John E. Reid in their book entitled *Lie Detection and Criminal Interrogation* indicate that the dependability of galvanic skin reflex is about 90% correct under laboratory experiment, but falls below this level in actual practice.

Because of the many variables involved, researchers have found that a dependable polygraph should incorporate, preferably, three or more of these measurements. The measurements should be recorded simultaneously for convenient comparison. Also, they have learned many skills of interrogation that permit them to determine whether their findings are valid and a true test has been obtained. Richard O. Arther, in his article in the March 1956 issue of *LAW AND ORDER*, states that out of 9,650 cases examined by John E. Reid & Associates, this organization has successfully determined the guilt or innocence of 95% of these cases. In only 4% of the cases tested did they find their results inconclusive, whereas less than 1% of their results were later proved wrong. This is mighty good detecting! I doubt if many medical diagnoses for some diseases can claim such a record.

Now, again, let's answer the question raised as the title of this article. Are lie detectors scientific tools? Yes, of course they are, but let's realize that true lie detection is the result of a series of individual tests





by J. H. Ruiter

Lecturer, Author "Modern Oscilloscopes and Their Uses"  
Senior Member, Institute of Radio Engineers

## are Lie Detectors really Scientific Tools?

recorded simultaneously. There are no short cuts to lie detection. Accurate, dependable results can be obtained only when the tests are given by a trained investigator who knows his equipment, as well as the proper methods of interrogation.

What does it cost to set up a department to do a good job? Associated Research, Inc., 3758 West Belmont Avenue, Chicago 18, Illinois, has provided the editors with the following:

Keeler polygraph to record pulse, blood-pressure, respiration, and electro-dermal response complete	\$1192.50
Six-week course of instruction at the Keeler Polygraph Institute	500.00
Travel round-trip to Chicago	100.00 (average)
Six weeks' expenses in Chicago	500.00 (approx.)

**TOTAL \$2292.50**

This is necessary expense. You can also add the special desk, subject's chair and examiner's chair, which would add less than \$500.00 to this figure, making the total less than \$2800.

This may sound like a lot of money but the savings

in efficiency in your department could run to many times this amount.

C. H. Stoelting Company, 424 North Homan, Chicago 24, Illinois has furnished these costs:

Three-pen suitcase portable, model 22500	\$1350.00
Three-pen desk unit, model 22498, complete with polygraph, steel desk, 2 chairs, and microphone	\$1800.00
Two-pen unit, which does not have GSR, model 22490	\$ 675.00

Considerable publicity has been given recently to persons wrongly accused and even convicted of crimes they did not commit. You've undoubtedly heard much of the motion picture, "The Wrong Man," or seen plays on television with similar plots. The added prestige your department can gain from owning a lie detector and having a trained specialist on the force is probably well worth the cost.

To get first-hand experience with the operation of a polygraph, I called on Mr. Richard O. Arther, of John Reid Associates, here in New York. I went in with the definite idea in mind that I ought to be able to beat this machine.

(Continued on Next Page)



Photo Courtesy Associated Research

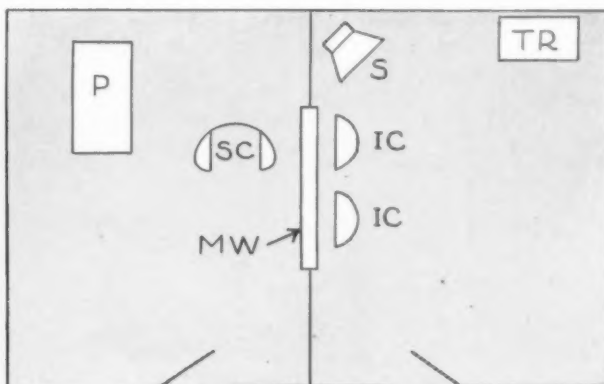


Figure 1—Simplified drawing of Polygraph examination set-up. P: Desk where operator is located with Polygraph. SC: is subject's chair. MW: is the one-way window. IC: is the investigator observers' chairs. S: is the loud speaker. TR: is the tape recorder.



# HE'S THE CHIEF



## ...AND HE LOOKS THE PART!

Chief George Otlewis commands a force of more than 1,000 men in his job as chief of the Chicago Park District Police Dept. He knows the importance of looking, as well as acting, like a policeman. His men are noted for their fine appearance. Chief Otlewis, who also has served as President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and serves presently as an officer in the Illinois Association, has purchased all his uniforms and equipment from Maier-Lavaty Co. since his first day as a patrolman 34 years ago.



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## Lie Detector . . . . . (From Page 7)

Dick has an excellent set-up. His polygraph records 6 items simultaneously on a 5-channel polygraph: 1. chest breathing, 2. stomach breathing, 3. galvanic skin reflex, 4. blood pressure and pulse (both on a single channel), and 5. arm and leg tensions (also both on a single channel). The polygraph, complete with a desk for the interrogator and special chair for the person being examined, is in a small room that has a feeling of being a very, very private place to sit and have a confidential talk.

On the wall to the subject's left is a large mirror which is the only thing that could possibly disturb the subject. I asked Dick what the mirror was for because it didn't really fit with the room. He told me it was strictly to permit him to observe any facial reactions. He had it on the side so as not to distract me during the test.

Actually, I found out later that the mirror was really a one-way window which permitted investigators to sit in the next room and observe the subject under examination with the polygraph without the subject knowing they were there. A hidden microphone in the examining room permitted the investigators to hear as well as see what occurred during the test. The microphone also provided a signal to a tape recorder so the entire examination was recorded. See Figure 1.

Then Dick asked me if I were ready.

I said, "Yes," so he went right to work. First, he placed a thing that looked like a thin, corrugated salami high up around my chest, and another pick-up of the same variety at approximately my waist. These, he explained, recorded my chest and stomach breathing. Then, he wrapped a doctor's blood-pressure cuff around my upper arm. He didn't even ask me to roll up my shirt sleeve.

Next he attached the pick-up for galvanic skin reflex to the index finger of my left hand. This consisted of two metal plates curved to fit the finger. One plate went on the top of the finger and the other on the bottom. He held them in place with a strip of adhesive tape wrapped around the finger.

Then Dick handed me a pack of about 8 cards. Each of these cards was numbered. He asked me to choose a number when he turned his back, shuffle the cards, and then return the deck to him. I chose number 7 and shuffled the cards.

Dick then explained that he would ask me, one at a time, if I had chosen each of these cards and I was to say "No" to each. Thus, I would have lied about one of the cards. He said he'd try to tell me which card I had chosen. Then he pumped up the blood-pressure cuff, placed the chair arm rests in place, and adjusted a section of the seat to put a little pressure against the upper part of my legs, asked me to look straight ahead, and began his questioning.

(Continued on Page 36)



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## Here are some facts worth your consideration:

- 1 PARK-O-METERS are in use in more than 1,350 cities.
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- 3 In 375 cities more than 100,000 Park-O-Meters have been purchased to *replace meters* of other makes.
- 4 Read item number 3 again and ask yourself, WHY?
- 5 There are over 600,000 Park-O-Meters *now in use* with new installations being made every day.

## Here are some reasons why PARK-O-METER leads:

- 1 They are completely *automatic*, simple and easy to operate and meet with fullest public acceptance.
- 2 They are adjustable to Split-rate as well as conventional rate settings and for any coin combination and time limit, 6 minutes to 72 hours.
- 3 Adjustments to change *time limits* or *coin combinations* or rates can be made *on site* without shop overhaul.
- 4 Park-O-Meters are sturdy, tamper and theft proof, and require less service than any other meter.
- 5 There are no exposed working parts to be affected by weather or to tempt vandalism.
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IOWA  
KANSAS  
LOUISIANA  
MAINE  
MARYLAND  
MASSACHUSETTS  
MICHIGAN  
MINNESOTA  
MISSISSIPPI  
MISSOURI  
MONTANA  
NEBRASKA  
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WEST VIRGINIA  
WISCONSIN  
WYOMING

PARK-O-METER

Patent circle #144 on Reader





# putting the finger on **LEAD**

by H. G. Bourne, Jr. and S. Seferian,  
Ohio Department of Health, Columbus, Ohio

IT WAS HARD TO BELIEVE that the breathing of fingerprint powder during the developing of latent prints could cause a police officer's illness. That was our first reaction when we received a letter from a police sergeant blaming fingerprint powders for the illness of his co-worker and himself. However, we soon learned from a Danish article (A. Nyfeldt, Ugeskrift for Laeger 99, 283, 1937.) that a case of chronic lead poisoning had been reported in a police officer who used white lead for developing latent prints. With this knowledge, it was decided to investigate the officer's allegation, and samples of three gray powders used by the sergeant were promptly analysed. Two of the three powders were found to contain over 60 per cent of a lead compound.

As the results of this investigation are brought out, it should become evident that all fingerprint powders are not harmless and that some, under unusual conditions of use, may be injurious. How to detect high lead powders and how to reduce excessive dusts from such powders will be suggested. Thereby we hope some officer's health will profit by this knowledge.

To "convict" a case of disease to be of occupational origin, one must obtain medical evidence that the illness symptoms are caused by a specific substance. Then through engineering and chemical tests learn if this toxic material is present in the man's work place in amounts great enough to be harmful to his health.

With the first of these objectives in mind, our medical unit learned that the two officers had been hospitalized in April and May following a week's exposure of each to a heavy work schedule involving latent fingerprint developing. Furthermore, both officers

had complained of nausea, and stomach and intestinal troubles—possible signs of lead poisoning. The hospital records showed the illness of one officer to be post-infectious encephalitis (inflammation of the brain). The other officer's doctor reported his illness was caused by short, severe, respiratory infection. An encephalitis may be caused by lead poisoning. Since the diagnoses were made before our analyses of the powders, neither physician knew until later that the officers had been exposed to lead dust. After discharge from the hospital the officers returned to their customary work. Four months following release, a nurse collected specimens of the officers' blood and urine for lead analysis. In no instance was the lead content greater than the normal range. However, when interviewed both men positively asserted that there was a definite connection between the severity of their sickness and the heaviness of their fingerprint developing schedule.

The medical findings which have been related suggest lead absorption as a possible reason of illness. It is known, however, that both lead and lead compounds are highly poisonous when swallowed or breathed into the lungs. It was necessary, then, for engineers to determine the concentration of airborne lead dust breathed by the officers and the number of hours per day they were employed developing latent prints. With this information a better measure of the degree of hazard would be possible.

First our engineers learned the officers generously applied the powder to latent prints by means of an atomizer in the fashion shown in Figure 1. Then, by means of an air sampling instrument, the engineers found out

the amount of lead in the air which the officers were breathing while developing prints. Chemical analyses showed that this lead concentration ranged from 0.17 to 1.74 milligrams per cubic meter of air during the blowing of powder on various articles that were placed under a poorly exhausted laboratory hood. Other tests made when the fingerprint men dusted filing cabinets, safes and similar objects in non-ventilated rooms gave concentrations of 8.8 to 10.8 milligrams of lead per cubic meter of air.

The most lead dust which can be inhaled 8 hours per day each work week without apparent ill effect is 0.15 milligrams per cubic meter of air. The officers' exposure was from 1 to 73 times the maximum safe value.

How many hours per work day was an officer exposed to fingerprint powder dust? To answer this question an engineer carefully examined the 1936 fingerprinting work schedule of this particular police department. He found the fingerprint work was done largely by the one sergeant who had originally blamed fingerprint powders for his illness and that the other officer had relieved the sergeant when the latter had become ill. The engineers moreover learned the average number of fingerprint jobs numbered 24 per month and that it took about two hours for each job. This meant the exposure was approximately 2¼ hours per work day for a month. Furthermore, the engineers found that during one winter month 47 jobs were done resulting in an average daily exposure for that month of 4½ hours.

It is our belief that the foregoing evidence does relate the inhalation of a high lead content fingerprint powder and the officers' illness.



With this particular case concluded, it was decided to go further with our investigation. Any powder can be used with safety if adequate precautions are taken, but is it necessary to exercise special care with all powders? At this point we asked ourselves, "Are lead compounds present in all fingerprint powders?" To answer this question, 18 white, gray and metallic powders were purchased from six suppliers. Upon chemical analyses, it was found that two-thirds of the powders did not contain lead. These powders could be used without special precautions. What of the others? Could a police officer test a powder for lead with simple apparatus? Since lead and lead compounds are heavy, one possibility might be that all heavy powders would contain large amounts of lead compounds.

To test this theory the density of the 18 powders were measured in the following manner. A 38 special S & W empty shell case was carefully weighed, then filled with the powder level to the top and again weighed. The difference in weight was of course the weight of the powder. The volume of this case is 1.58 milliliters. When the weight (in grams) is divided by the volume, the quotient is the density. It is necessary to tap the case as the powder is added, and to continue this procedure until further tapping does not settle the powder below the edge of the case. If one presses the powder down, the result will be wrong.

The density obtained in the foregoing manner ranged from 0.13 in the lightest powder to 2.3 grams per milliliter for the heaviest powder. Eight powders had a density of 0.59 or more; six of these contained from 38 to 80 per cent lead, while two contained no lead. Ten powders had a density less than 0.59; eight of these contained no lead, while the other two had less than 5 per cent lead.

We concluded on the basis of these tests that low density powders do not contain significant amounts of lead—but that most high density powders do. However, in the latter group it had to be admitted that there were two exceptions. Hence, to be certain of lead being in the heavy powders, it was necessary to go to the following chemical test.

A small amount of the fingerprint powder was sprinkled on a filter paper. The powder was then moistened with one or two drops of a 0.2 per cent sodium rhodizonate solution. After this solution has been soaked up by the paper, a drop or two of buffer solution (pH-2.79) was added. If lead were present we found a scarlet stain would appear in a few minutes. It was necessary to make up the sodium rhodizonate fresh, as it deteriorated in a few hours. Both the sodium rhodizonate and the buffer solution can be obtained from any chemical supply company. This spot chemical test was applied to all 18 powders. A scarlet

(Continued on Page 38)



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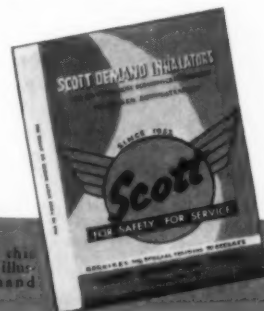
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**W**HEN A CRIME OCCURS it is usually the Patrol Officer who is first on the scene, and this article is devoted mainly to him in that capacity. Although in some police departments he will be able to call on the services of a specialist, in others he will have to carry out the investigation himself.

You, the Patrol Officer, will have to visit the scene of many crimes and take action there. What you do, and equally what you don't do, will have a great bearing in later investigations. One thing you will have to do is search for, handle, and preserve clues.

Bear in mind that materials, marks or traces which lend themselves to chemical, microscopical, photographic or other examination may be present, and care must be taken to look for and preserve anything of this kind for later transmission to the laboratory.

Always remember that the scene of a crime may extend far beyond the actual point of the crime, i.e., a crime in a house may extend to the garden, street, etc. and even further. The criminal, like you, must ap-

able to narrow down the time when the crime occurred, that is, if you know what time the rain started and the print appears to have been made before or after the rain. If there is more than one print and it is of a different type, you can assess how many people were in on the crime. The depth and size of the print can give you a rough idea of the size and weight of the suspect and even the type of person, i.e., the footwear worn by people in different occupations.

Before making a plaster cast or moulage of the footprint, examine it to see whether there are any fibers, hairs, soil and clay, deposited in the print from elsewhere. If the suspect came in a car, there may have been fibers from the carpet of his car on his feet, and if he came from another district where the soil is different, it may show up.

If possible, make a cast of the footprint immediately by pouring a layer of plaster into the impression. Before it sets, put a few twigs lengthwise in the print. This will strengthen the cast and it can be lifted easily



## Scientific Examination At The Scene

by *Constable Alan C. Wood,*  
*Bournemouth, England*

proach and retire from the scene and in doing so may leave some trace of his progress. Vital clues may be found within a radius of several hundred yards from the spot. The clue may be in the form of a tire mark, footprint or jimmy mark.

When you are approaching the scene of a crime, be intensely alert and observant. If it is a case of murder, be on the lookout for the murder weapon which may have been discarded, or bloodstains, etc. If it is a case of safe blowing, be on the lookout for traces of safe packing which may have been dropped. This packing is distinctive and sticks to clothing. If found, put some into an envelope and seal for scientific investigation later. If you locate a suspect, his clothing can be examined for traces of the packing and compared with the sample you found at the scene of the crime. This is where the laboratory can be of immense help as it can supply the missing link in the chain of evidence, or strengthen a weak link and avoid a lot of routine inquiry.

If you find a footprint, a lot of information can be gained from a close study of it. The size of the footprint should be measured with a tape measure. Never attempt to measure by comparing your own size footwear alongside or in the print. You may spoil it. First of all, you will have the sex of your suspect, then you will have the line of approach and retirement from the scene. If the impression is clearly defined, you may be able to see whether your suspect has any foot peculiarity such as feet turned in or out, walks on the inside or outside of the foot. If it has been raining, you may be

without fear of breaking. If it is not possible to make a cast immediately, cover the print with a metal box or anything suitable to preserve it from trampling feet.

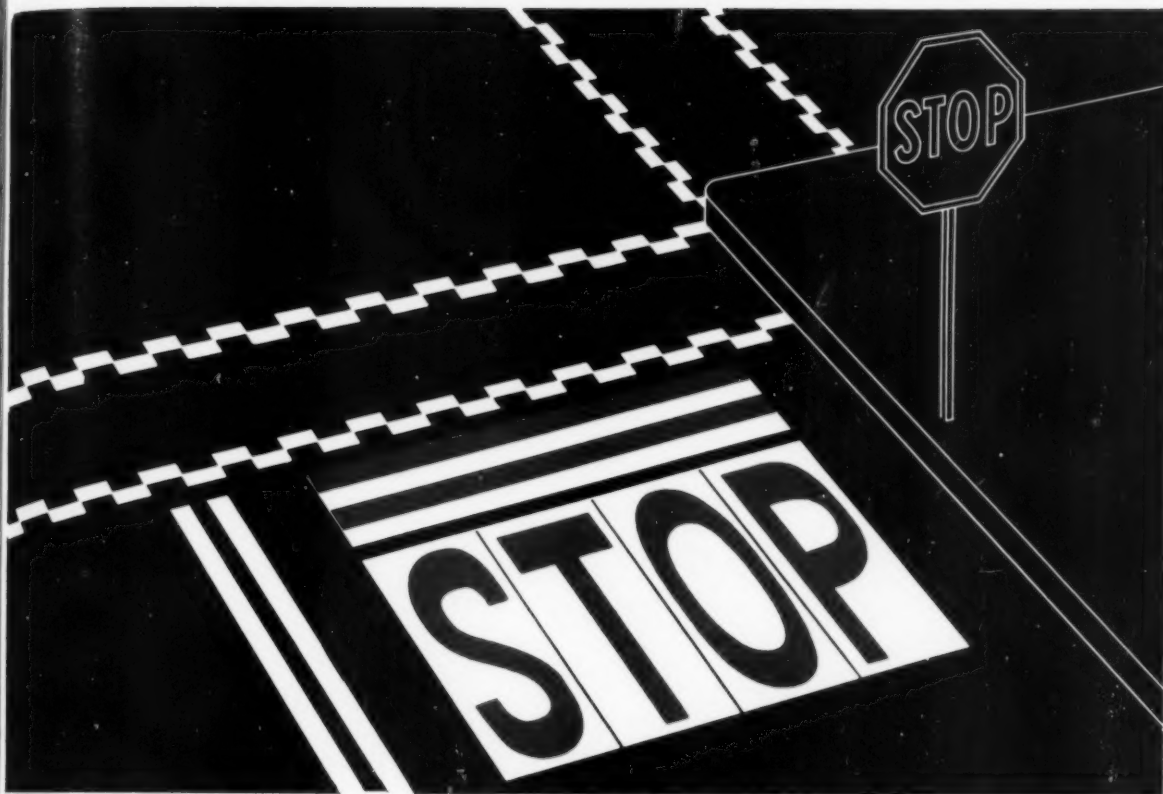
The places where footprints are most likely to be found are on a probable line of approach or retirement, at the point of entry, or at the actual point of the crime if this is located on a carpet or tiled floor.

The actual examination of the scene of crime should be done slowly, carefully and with great attention to detail. If possible, in the case of murder, photographs should be taken from all angles of the body and its surroundings. If it appears to be a case of suicide still make a detailed examination. It may be a case of murder covered up to look like suicide. Take nothing for granted. It is far better to treat all cases of sudden death as murder until the contrary is proved. Do not be in a hurry!

In the case of apparent suicide by shooting, observe the position of the weapon in relation to the body. Would it have been possible for the deceased to have pulled the trigger? Are there any attachments to the trigger which would have enabled the deceased to pull the trigger? Preserve the weapon for fingerprints and ballistic tests if necessary. Check the area of the wound for powder marks. A gun fired at close range, as in a case of suicide, impregnates the skin and clothing with powder. This effect may or may not be seen with the naked eye, but can be determined by a post mortem examination.

*(Continued on Page 20)*





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# Direct Observation In Crime Detection

by Rudolph R. Caputo

Police Science Instructor—Brooklyn College, N. Y., Member American Academy of Polygraph Examiners, Society of Professional Investigators

**T**HE STUDY OF CRIME detection is primarily the study of people. For, people commit crimes and whatever investigative or scientific method is employed to establish guilt revolves around a human error or oversight which is transferred to a lead or clue that results in the evidence necessary to the criminal's downfall.

Frequently, the author has been asked by students of crime detection for an opinion of this text or that text, works of a professional nature dealing with crime detection techniques. For some reason the students sometimes believe, and wrongly so, that a good library on the subject of crime and its allied studies is not only basically essential but final . . . that occasional additions to the shelves and a quick perusal of the new tomes is all that is required to keep them abreast of the field. The author does not hold with this reasoning. No one text, or a thousand, will ever serve the complete need of the crime student. Unless we categorize all people; unless we classify them to such an extent that we can predict when, where, and why and under what conditions they will commit certain acts, then we are still miles away from our criminological goal.

But, because the top step is not within reach is no reason that we must stop climbing. To halt is self-destructive; to go on, enlightening and rewarding. Crime, people and the world are changing factors. Each is dependent upon the other. Years ago, thefts of horses and buggies were common and important. Today such a theft would possible occur in a museum and an account of it would be buried in newspaper columns, most of which would be devoted to items about interplanetary satellites.

If people commit crimes, then we must also mention the fact that people solve crimes. True, the weapons of science are employed to speed the solution. Nevertheless, the guiding hand behind those weapons belongs to a human being whose character, training, and mental discipline are the elements which determine the crime's resolution.

For some reason, articles and texts dealing with crime detection pass lightly over the qualities essential for the detective and crime detection expert. Too little is mentioned about the wide range of knowledge required by the detective in the fulfillment of his duties, and the demands upon his health and energy are taken as a matter of course. Without these natural and acquired traits, the detective or expert has little business in this engrossing, severely demanding field. The author takes the stand that the detective or the crime detection expert, regardless of the assistance he receives from the allied forces of chemistry, biology,

physics, anthropology, psychology, and physiology, is still the most important unit in the field of crime fighting. Actually crime is man against man, the detective fighting the criminal and using the advances of society to combat the criminal's weapons of cunning, deceit, and viciousness.

*Investigation is a technique employed to ascertain facts.* Note that we use the word "technique" since the field of investigation is so wide that the methods utilized in the solutions of various crimes perforce require different manners of performance. The homicide detective approaches the early phases of his investigation in a manner different than a detective assigned to clear up a warehouse burglary. Both, however, are engaged in investigative work, but the techniques employed are different to some extent. True, the answers required must resolve the interrogatories of who, what, when, where, why, and how. Nevertheless, the pattern into which the answers fall create different pictures.

What is the first step in an investigation? This question may not appear to be a fair one in all aspects since no investigation can be made to fit into an established formula. Yet, barring all factors that might require a deviation from the accepted course, we must have one starting point from which to launch our investigation. And here we quote a basic rule which, if adhered to, tends to eliminate investigative errors and possible embarrassment . . . *the crime scene must be visited by the detective.* Perhaps this may appear to be a fundamental rule so universal that it is not worth repeating. Despite its simplicity of statement, this rule has been violated time and again and all detectives know of the times they have had their efforts criticized by superior officers who were not at the scene of the crime but who attempted to direct the investigative activities from a distance.

In investigative work opinions are not frowned upon, provided those opinions arise out of a study of the facts available. Where is the most logical place to begin the construction of this fact storehouse? In most cases, at the scene of the crime. We repeat that this appears to be an elementary rule, but rules repeated reveal their importance as time goes on.

What is sought at the crime scene? Before that question is answered, let us consider what the ultimate purposes of the detective are in any investigation. The detective, in keeping with the author's definition of investigation, obtains facts which aim at the identification of the perpetrator, his apprehension, and his

(Continued on Page 22)



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# Law Enforcement In The United States As A Career

## A Special Report

by Gerald S. Arenberg, Secretary, National Police Officers Association of America

**NOTE:** This special report is based upon questionnaires sent to police department officials throughout the nation. Research cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor and other Bureaus is gratefully acknowledged. The conclusions of the author are based on fact and this report was compiled as a service to the law enforcement profession with the hope that it may be used to attract new men and women into police service careers.

### The Future of Police Work

Both the government and private industry are now offering greater opportunities for a career in law enforcement than ever before in the history of our nation. Due to the increase in population and the rapid expansion of areas that must be policed, many thousand more applicants will be needed in the next few years to fill the needs of existing law enforcement agencies, to control traffic and give greater protection to many communities. The trend toward reducing the working hours of patrolmen, plus the normal retirement of officers, is creating an opportunity for newcomers in this old and honorable profession. Private industry has also realized its need for special security police services, and is attracting many new men into this vocation.

### The Nature of Police Work

There are more than a quarter of a million policemen in the service of the local governments. The basic law enforcement officer is the patrolman, and he is recognized by the public because of his identifying uniform. It is important that the man who wears the insignia and badge of authority be of high caliber, for he must command the respect of his fellow citizens. His conduct and appearance reflect the demeanor of his department and community.

After a period of training, the new policeman is given a beat or area to patrol. Sometimes he covers this "on foot", but because of the necessity of faster and more efficient service, the general trend in the United States is to give officers mobility. Patrol cars and motorcycles are equipped with two way radios to keep the officer in constant contact with headquarters. A patrolman is expected to be familiar with his area of operation. He checks public places, such as pool halls, taverns, dance ball rooms, movie theaters, etc. Part of his duties includes the enforcement of the traffic laws of his community. In some of the larger cities the problems of traffic are handled by a special division within the police department.

In smaller towns and cities the policeman is very much like a "general practitioner" doctor who handles all ailments. In these towns there is no specialization, for the policeman must be ready to handle an investigation of any crime whether it be murder, arson, robbery, rape or assault.

In large departments there are opportunities for young men to specialize in certain aspects of law enforcement. There are the necessary traffic technicians, the men who work in the police laboratories, the detectives who investigate homicides and the experts who can spot arson in ordinary fires.

The uniformed city policeman is the most important man on the force. When the call "Help—Police!" echoes through the night, he is the man who comes to the aid of the distressed. He must make on-the-spot decisions and has a position of responsibility and authority. Common sense is his greatest requirement.

There are many different police organizations in our country. According to the late Bruce Smith's research, the number is 25,000. For the purpose of brevity here are a few of the primary organizations. In varying parts of our country, different duties are assigned to certain police forces.

For instance, in some areas the County Police has, as the administrative head, an elected official called a sheriff. He is the chief law enforcement officer and is called upon to protect unincorporated areas, or small villages which have little or no police protection. The Sheriff has his deputies who are uniformed and act with the same authority as city police.

In the eastern part of our country the duties of the Sheriff are quite different, for he has charge of the County Jail and his deputies are used to facilitate civil proceedings.

The County Police, in many cases, is a separate police department with its own Chief as the head enforcement officer. They are concerned with the traffic on county maintained roads.

Opportunities for careers in State Police organizations are greater today than ever before. Everywhere new super-highways and turnpikes are being constructed and these new roads must be patrolled. In addition to traffic control, some State Police have laboratories and do much criminal investigation. Competition for appointment to these organizations is very keen.

Law enforcement on the federal level is usually of a very confidential nature. Greater opportunities are here for the newcomer, but the requirements to fill

these positions are extraordinarily high.

The Armed Forces have Service Police which deal only with the military personnel.

Here is a glossary of types of government law enforcement titles:

#### Federal

##### Department of Justice

- (a) Agent, F. B. I.
- (b) Inspector, U. S. Border Patrol
- (c) Inspector, Immigration Service
- (d) Technicians, F. B. I.

##### Treasury Department

- (a) Agent, U. S. Secret Service
- (b) Uniformed Guards, White House
- (c) Agent, Narcotics Bureau
- (d) Agent, Internal Revenue Service
- (e) Member, U. S. Coast Guard
- (f) Technicians, Secret Service
- (g) Inspector, Customs Service

##### Other Departments

U. S. Park Police (Dept. of Interior)  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Army Military Police  
Air Force Military Police  
U. S. Forest Service (Agriculture)  
Metropolitan Police (Washington)  
Navy Shore Patrol  
Defense Department Civil Police

#### State

State Police  
State Highway Patrol  
States Attorney Investigator  
Motor Vehicle Inspectors  
Game & Wildlife Wardens  
Forest Rangers  
State Crime Technicians (Lab)  
Arson Investigator

### Qualifications, Training and Advancement Opportunities

The requirements for applicants wishing to enter police work vary in different sections of our country. However, there are a few standard qualifications. He must be a male citizen of the United States, at least 21 years of age upon application, and no older than 30 if a veteran. Opportunities for women in police work are limited because of the physical requirements of the work.

As far as educational requirements are concerned, the applicant must have completed high school (12th grade). He should be 68" in height and weigh 150 pounds. He must have no physical handicap or facial disfigurement. In most areas there is a legal residence requirement. (West Coast cities have waived this requirement in order to attract more candidates.) Competitive examinations are given in

(Continued on Page 18)



# LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREER GUIDE

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## Career . . . . . (From Page 16)

the majority of states by a Civil Service Board of Examiners. These examinations also consist of physical tests of strength and endurance. Inasmuch as emotional stability is a vital part of a policeman's character, a new trend is noted in the larger cities. Applicants are examined by psychologists to determine their fitness for police work. In a few cities the wife of an applicant also meets an examining body. This is to acquaint her with the work her husband has chosen as his life's occupation. If she knows what to expect as to his hours and the nature of his work, she will be of assistance to him.

Each applicant is fingerprinted, his references as to friends, family and character are checked. Veterans enjoy a preference in most police departments. After an applicant receives an appointment he is hired on probation and often enters a police school for training.

Almost every department gives the candidate at least two weeks of training before he actually is appointed to a post. During this period of training he learns the use of firearms, department rules, city, state and federal laws, and other subjects pertinent to his job. When he is ready, he is assigned with a veteran policeman who gives him on-the-job training.

At certain seasons of the year, special police schools are operated by either the State Police or the FBI. The rookie often has the opportunity of attending one of these schools. Advance training on the college level is offered by many universities.

Opportunity for higher pay and higher authority is presented to the man who has an interest and the ability to train himself for advancement. Advancement in rank is usually obtained by passing tests. The rank of sergeant is the next grade from the patrolman. Police work is semi-military in nature and the titles of Inspector, Colonel, Major, Captain and Lieutenant are used. Like in a military unit, officers are subjected to very strict orders and conduct.

Detective work is usually reserved for members of a police department who show a desire and aptitude for investigation. These men are picked from the uniformed police and become specialists in criminal investigation. Their advancement is based upon results in solving crimes. Frequently these men are technicians having a knowledge of fingerprints and identification systems.

## Earning and Working Conditions in the Field

Depending upon the geographic location, the size of the city and other factors, a patrolman's pay is variable. The average is a base pay of \$350. a

month to start. After two years of service or longer, he may move up to \$450 a month. In the chart which is printed accompanying this article, you will note the pay scales for different departments. This survey, representing about 41,000 policemen, shows that the cities on the West Coast tend to pay better salaries with many fringe benefits. However, by survey, we have noted the suburbs of large cities are offering very good wages and decent working hours. Small towns generally pay much less than larger departments. In most areas, a policeman can depend upon an excellent retirement plan with additional accident and sickness coverage. Retirement is usually after 20 years of service and at half pay.

You will note from the chart some cities provide uniform allowances. This includes raincoat, gun, badge and cap shield.

One of the advantages of the police profession is the fact that men are offered security with stable earnings, paid vacations and better than average retirement plans. Much of this has been accomplished by local police associations and national associations such as the National Police Officers Association of America. Policemen cannot strike, or belong to a union. This is, of course, in the public welfare. However, officers can join police associations for social and fraternal benefits. These organizations work for the betterment of the law enforcement profession.

## Where to Seek Employment

Applicants who are interested in seeking employment in the business of law enforcement should write for information to their local police department, state agency, or federal government. The table attached to this article gives much information as to requirements, pay, hours, and fringe benefits. It is wise to discuss the nature of police work with the police officer on your beat, then your parents or wife. There is a certain amount of occupational risk in this profession and you should investigate every phase of the work. If you wish further information write to the Secretary, National Police Officers Association of America, 100 West Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill. This Association will be happy to be of service to you.

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**Awards . . . . . (From Page 3)**  
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## Examination . . . . . (From Page 12)

In other cases, i.e., breaking into houses, stores, etc., examine the actual point of entry. Examine the marks made by the tool used in the breaking in, and if distinctive, photograph for later comparison in the event you pick up a suspect with a similar tool. Examine and powder for fingerprints or palm prints. Gloves may have been worn by the criminal, but do not assume this to have been the case every time. Check to see whether the criminal may have caught his clothing on a splinter of wood or metal at the point of entry. Any fibers found should be put in an envelope, sealed and labelled clearly. Remember that in any future trial these things may be exhibits and it will be up to the police to prove that they came from the scene of the crime.

If you have a specialist available, much of these duties can be delegated to him and leave you free to make other inquiries. If this is the case, do not disturb anything yourself but secure the room or house and keep unauthorized persons away. Remember that the specialist wants the clues as left by the criminal, not as rearranged by you or someone else.

Make long, detailed notes of all you have observed and all your actions. Note and record the position of any obvious or apparent clues, locating them on a rough sketch if necessary.

All clues found at the scene or in the vicinity should be carefully preserved by putting them in an appropriate container. Special care should be taken to avoid the following faults: the use of dirty or wet containers; the use of containers with a distinctive smell; the risk of contamination of one article with another; and the insufficient care and packing of glass during transport.

For this purpose, a special kit of containers of glass and metal, and envelopes of various sizes should be assembled in a small case at your headquarters for use on such an occasion.

The main object of this elaborate care is to insure that when the clues arrive at the laboratory, they are in the same condition as when they were found.

Before packing the article, one must insure that the method of packing employed is sufficient to protect it during transit. During its journey it must be protected from contamination from outside sources and from jolting. If it is an acid or corrosive, or dangerous substance, care should be taken to prevent it from damaging other articles en route. All articles should be clearly labelled on the outside of the package and within.

The help which the laboratory can give is practically unlimited and can be applied to almost every kind of crime. It is, however, possible for the police officer to carry out a certain amount of investigation for himself and sift out materials and articles, stains, etc., for evaluation at the laboratory.

## Is The Address Correct?

We are constantly endeavoring to have our mailing list as perfect as possible. If you have moved—or if you are a new chief, drop us a note about it.



Page 12)  
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For further information circle #106 on Readers Service Card

March, 1958



**Direct Observation . . . . .** (From Page 14)  
prosecution. Through his efforts at the crime scene the detective is able to study the approach to the crime, and the manner in which it was committed. The detective makes a search for clues—unfortunately he does not always find one as easily as the fiction detective does—and whatever marks might lead to the identification of the perpetrator.

At the crime scene he determines, if the crime is of that nature, the point of entry of the criminal, the time of the crime, the object of the crime, the means by which committed, the route inside the crime area and the route of escape. Did the criminal, or criminals, make any stops along the way? Was a stop made at the refrigerator for something to eat or drink? And what choice of food or drink was made? Was a nuisance committed? Does the method of operation—let's call it the *modus operandi*—spell out a trade mark that might lead to identifying the crime as one similar to another, also unsolved? Or does it bear the trade mark of a crime committed by someone already known to the police?

And what about the witnesses at the scene of the crime? Are they cooperative, vague, reluctant, belligerent, out-and-out liars? Are they being permitted to exchange stories with one another so that later they will repeat what will make them appear more important as witnesses? Is one of the witnesses volunteering too much information? Is one witness exaggerating for a

purpose? Is one witness unable to comprehend the need for accuracy and to limit himself to what he has seen, and not to what he thinks he has seen?

Have the requirements for crime scene searches been faithfully observed? Has the examination of the scene been thorough, and have adequate photographs, sketches, and notes been taken so that the scene has been graphically and verbally described for purposes of evidence?

Has the area surrounding the crime scene been searched? How far has the search extended? Should the search be limited to the immediate area surrounding the scene or should it be extended a mile north, south, east and west? (In regards to the latter, a recent case in New York included a search for a mile in all four directions with the result that the murder weapon was located.)

And, further, have the physical clues been properly marked and packed so that the laboratory experts can make appropriate examination? The author does not claim that he has fully covered the steps to be taken at the crime scene nor what the detective can expect to find therein. Nevertheless, it is essential to repeat that any basic consideration of crime detection must begin with the crime scene inspection.

Not too long ago, a homicide case was solved because a detective at the scene of the crime observed a slight gesture made by the person who eventually admitted the crime. This gesture might have gone unnoticed and  
(Continued on Page 36)

## The Halligan Tool \*



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## A Tribute To My Husband

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Recently we received an article from the wife of a law enforcement officer in Montana. It was entitled "A Tribute To My Husband". It was so different from the usual material that passes the editor's desk that we felt it was worthy of your attention. The author's name is withheld because the open sincerity might be a source of embarrassment to her husband.

**M**OST OF THE PEOPLE of our town admire and respect my husband, but some dislike him. You see, he is a policeman. Those who dislike him are people to whom he has given traffic tickets or in some way prevented them from breaking the law.

Tonight he is at work. As he checks doors, he might find one open and he will walk into the store. Someone could be hiding behind a counter—gun in hand. He often tells me about businessmen who leave doors open. There is always the fear and terror in a cop's wife's heart that some morning he won't be coming home to her. The nights are long.

Our town is small, under 5,000 people. We have only four policemen and these men rotate shifts. Each man is three weeks on one shift, then one week off. With this schedule, we always have an officer on duty. They are paid \$300 a month and I get mad every time I overhear someone saying they don't earn it.

The public doesn't really know of the many things they are called upon to do. They rush pregnant women to the hospital—and sometimes barely make it. They give their pocket money to poor kids so they may have a hot lunch at school. They assist the caretaker take bodies off the train. In emergencies, they drive the ambulance. Some nights they are called upon to take guns away from enraged husbands and to quiet family quarrels. Many times they stop stolen cars with three or four men in them. These are the times that an officer prays the men aren't armed as he walks toward the car.

Sometimes the performance of duty is distasteful to an officer. It was necessary for my husband to give a ticket to his life-long friend—and since that time the man has never spoken to my husband. As they go to work each night, they are willing to give their lives in the protection of their community.

I remember the night when I was alone with the children and as I looked out of the window, noted a car driving past slowly. I remember the telephone calls, the strange voice asking for my husband. He knew he was at work and yet the phone rang every hour. I could not reach my husband because we live out of the city limits. He has to get in touch with the

(Continued on Page 56)



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## "Locate That Latent Print"

by Carlo L. Frappoli, I. D. Officer  
Seneca Falls Police Dept. (N. Y.)

**Y**EARS AGO at one of the schools that I attended the instructor stated, "Never return to the station from a crime scene search without having located a latent print". It was his belief that there is always a latent print left behind at a crime scene by the burglar. All the fingerprint technician had to do was look for it and he would find it.

Too often in today's high geared investigations, latent prints are over-looked at the crime scene, simply because the technician did not have the time to make a complete search, or the search was confined only to the objects that were obviously touched by the burglar, or the search was stopped after a latent print was located. In a complete search, sometimes more than one latent is located, so that when an arrest is made perhaps only one of the latents compares with the person arrested, then, of course, we can assume that more than one person was involved in the burglary. This is one of the reasons why a complete search is necessary. Each fingerprint technician should have a system for searching latent prints.

First, the point of entrance should be searched. Then the crime scene searched in a clock-wise fashion, starting at a certain point and searching around the outside area of the crime scene first. By searching this area first it gives the investigating officers an opportunity to start looking for any physical evidence. Then the search should be continued to the inside area, always searching in a clock-wise fashion. After the inside area has been completely searched, the point of exit should be searched. In using this method of clock-wise search, there is little chance of missing an object and also little chance of the investigating officers handling an object before it was searched.

Latent prints that are found should first be photographed in their normal size. Then a photo, showing the location of the latent print in relation to the crime scene, should be taken, then the print should be lifted.

The following information should be recorded in ink when a latent print is located: name of Burg or case number, place found, found by, and, the date. This information should be placed next to latent print and photographed along with print. The same information should be placed between the lifting tape along with the latent print.

To eliminate the possibility that the latent print belongs to one of the investigating officers who have entered the crime scene, they should be checked against their fingerprints, also checked against the fingerprints of the owner and employees of the place that has been burglarized.

In searching for latent prints, the searcher should place himself in the position of the burglar, in that way

(Continued on Page 51)



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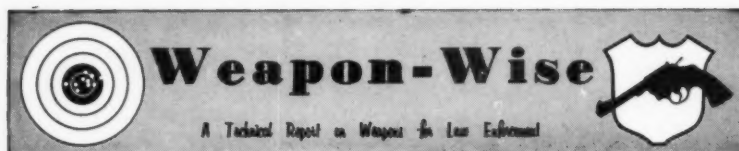
*\*Optional at extra cost.*



For further information circle #6 on Readers Service Card

March, 1958





## The Great Western Derringer

by David O. Moreton, Technical Editor

**T**HE YEAR 1935 saw the passing of an era in the lore of firearms that started with William H. Elliot's patent number 51,440, dated December 12, 1865. This patent for a Double Deringer claimed the following two points: 1) A vertically oscillating firing pin operated by a cam, for successive discharge of each barrel; 2) "So constructing and operating the cam and firing pin that they shall serve the purpose of a ratchet and pawl."

The Double Deringer (one r) was introduced into the E. Remington and Sons line of handguns in 1866. A number of years after its introduction the spelling was altered to what has become the proper spelling—a double r. Manufactured over a longer period of time than any other Remington handgun, the Derringer can be used as a basis for tracing the company's progress. All Double Derringers manufactured up to 1888 were marked "E.

Remington & Sons, Ilion, N. Y., Elliotts Patent Dec. 12th 1865." Those Derringers made between 1888 and 1910 were marked "Remington Arms Co., Ilion, N. Y." and those Derringers made between 1910 and 1935 were marked "Remington Arms—U. M. C. Co." These markings appeared on the top rib of the barrel, or in some cases on the side-rib.

In 1935, shortly after E. I. DuPont de Nemours purchased control of the Remington organization, the popular Double Derringer was discontinued. The Derringer was the last of the Remington pistols.

Kerr and Kerr, in the revised edition of their book "Remington Handguns," brought forth the following comment about the little Double Derringer, "Some of the popularity of the Double Derringer, or so we have been told, was due to the ease with which it could be used as a hand bludgeon or

'knucks'. Grasp the gun by the barrel, and you will grant some credulity to the story".

The Remington Double Derringer was made in .41 rim fire caliber. More accurately the cartridge should be called the .41 short rim fire but popular usage has taken precedence and it is generally called just the .41 rim fire. The early loadings of this cartridge before the advent of smokeless powder was ten grains of black powder, in back of a 130 grain conical lead bullet. The total length of the round was 7/8", the cartridge case was 7/16" long and .406" in diameter.

An early box of 50 rounds bears the following label:

50 .41 Cal. Short Rim Fire  
Cartridges  
Manufactured by  
The Union Metallic Cartridge Co.  
Bridgeport, Conn. U.S.A.  
Swaged Bullets

(Continued on Page 28)



The Great Western Derringer, two barrels, one over the other, in .38 Special photographed on a one inch scale background.

### GREAT WESTERN DERRINGER DESCRIPTION

Name of manufacturer	Great Western Arms Co.
Name of weapon	Great Western Derringer
Caliber	.38 S&W .38 Special
Ammunition	.38 S&W .38 Special
Number of shots	2
Type of action	Single Action
Type of loading	Break open
Barrel lengths	3"
Overall-lengths	4 3/4"
Rifling	right one turn in 16"
Bore diameter	Min. 350 max. 351
Groove diameter	Min. 357 max. 358
Groove depth	.0035
Width of Groove	.115
Width of land	.045
Stocks	Black Checkered Plastic
Finish	Deluxe Blue
Weight	13 oz.
Sights	Fixed—Front, Steel Blade; Rear, Groove in Barrel Hinge
Trigger Pull	15 lbs.
Safety	Hammer (Half Cock)

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## Dependable power that's never off duty

You are ready for every emergency when your gun is loaded with Peters service ammunition.

When everything depends on one split second—you can depend on Peters cartridges. That's why police departments of leading cities, as well as the

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7203 LAPEER ROAD

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For further information circle #71 on Readers Service Card



(Continued from Page 26)

The Union Metallic Cartridge Co. is of course synonymous with Remington after the merger of the companies and the U. M. C. name was eventually replaced with Remington's.

It might be noted that catalogs of the 1890's indicate that Winchester was loading the .41 cal. short with 13 grains of black powder which was three grains more than U. M. C.'s loading.

Due to constant demand by collectors and shooters after World War II, Remington has made one or two short production runs of the .41 caliber short. These cartridges, while not listed in the current Remington catalog, are nonetheless available on special order from the factory. These contemporary runs still use a 130 grain conical lead bullet but use non-corrosive



As described in early history the Derringer makes a nice handful of "knucks".

priming and smokeless powder. 32 grains of 1301 powder give the bullet an instrumental velocity of 500 to 525 feet-per-second.

When Remington stopped production of the little Double Derringer in 1935, it is estimated that over 150,000 of these guns had been manufactured at Ilion. It was the last of the well made and popular Remington pistols and the last of its type on the U. S. market.

The Great Western Arms Co.

In March of 1956, the Great Western Arms Co., of 350 West Washington Blvd., Venice, California introduced a double barrel Derringer. This weapon which is essentially a copy of its original parent, the .41 caliber short, Remington Derringer, was chambered for the .38 S&W center-fire cartridge. Also available is a version chambered for the .38 Special cartridge. The Great Western version of the famed Elliot design weighs an even two ounces more than its earlier parent.

The Great Western is in outward appearance an exact duplicate of its famous Remington predecessor. However the action has been strengthened. The old flat springs have been replaced

(Continued on Page 30)





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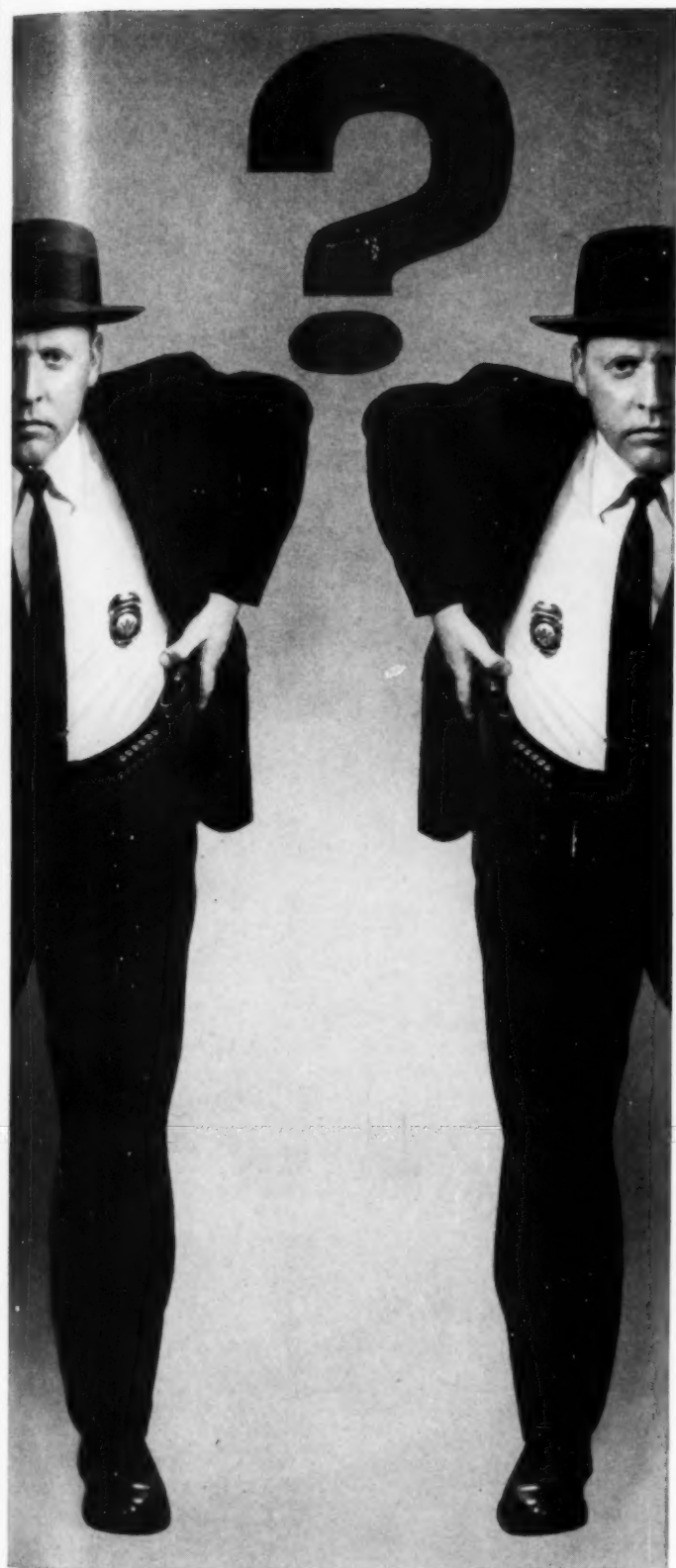
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## Which Colt has the knockdown jolt?



**COBRA**



**DETECTIVE  
SPECIAL**

The answer is *both*. Both have a reputation for stopping power, and for *double-action* accuracy. Both are rugged, compact, snub-nosed . . . with quick-draw rounded butts . . . fixed-type, ramp-style sights that can't glare . . . grooved hammer spurs and triggers. Both are available in .38 special and .32 new police calibers.

What's the difference? Just *weight*. The Detective Special is for men who like a 21-ounce heft . . . the Cobra (weighing in at 15 ounces) for men who like a lighter handgun, and for women detectives. Barrel lengths: Detective Special, 2"; Cobra, 2", 4" or 5".

Choose either one of these great Colt guns. Colts are *proven* best by independent laboratory test—are the "right arm" of thousands of crack law enforcement officers. See them at your registered Colt dealer's.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., Inc., Hartford 15, Conn.



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For further information circle #97 on Readers Service Card

March, 1958



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Frederick, Maryland  
For further information circle #24 on R. S. Card

**Weapon-Wise .** (From Page 28)  
with coil springs. This of course has eliminated the tendency toward spring failure and breakage.

In the Great Western catalog, the company makes the following statement: "The new Great Western Derringer is designed for the use of peace officers and householders who need a safe, powerful and easily accessible weapon strictly for defense purposes. Its purpose is for protection at close quarters. Target accuracy cannot be built into a gun with fixed sights and parallel bores. It is chambered for the popular .38 S&W cartridge giving it considerably more power than the original .41 rimfire; yet it is not uncomfortable to shoot."

In my opinion, Great Western has improved upon the quality of the early Derringer in the following ways: the use of better grades of material, notably the substitution of S. A. E. 4130 Chrome Molybdenum steel for the malleable cast iron of the early Remington; the strengthening of the barrel lugs, which had a tendency of breaking off at the hinge point. The better springs are also an asset.

I found that the Great Western Derringer was lacking in a number of instances. To make the barrel lock perform its function properly it should be firmly held in place by the barrel lock screw. However, if this screw is tightened up properly, it causes the arm of the barrel lock to bear very, very tightly against the trigger pin which serves the dual purpose of acting as the barrel lock button. To open and load or eject the empty cases after firing requires the use of this barrel lock arm, but it is just not possible if the barrel lock is properly adjusted. Agreed, that in actual defense use, the necessity for reloading such a weapon would be remote, but nevertheless I would like to feel that I could do so without a real struggle.

The system used in attaching the blacked checkered plastic grips is extremely poor and found lacking in at least two instances. Material-wise the

use of non-ferrous aluminum in the grip yoke is unfortunate, being only 3/64" thick and having two tapped holes for the soft brass grip screws. To get the grips tight enough, so that they do not slip, requires a degree of tension on the screw and yoke so that after removing the grips and replacing them three times I have stripped the threads on at least one grip screw.

Next the grip yoke has a tendency to rotate on the axis formed by the two grip screws, thus interfering with the action of the mainspring. This makes for poor functioning and could be corrected with a single steel stock screw and escutcheon.

In total disassembly, which is necessary to produce an isometric blow up of any gun, it was noted that many of the internal parts were crudely finished. Rough file marks appear in many places. The half cock notch on the hammer had an upset rough space and in another case there was an indication of forced fitting which resulted in badly marked edges to the part.

(Continued on Page 32)



The cartridges illustrated from right to left—The .38 Special Winchester 158 grain lead; the original .41 caliber short rimfire Derringer cartridge; and the .38 Special Remington 158 grain metal point. The .41 caliber short had a muzzle velocity of approximately 500 ft/sec while the two .38 Special cartridges develop 870 ft/sec muzzle velocity and muzzle energy of 266 foot pounds.

## McAVOY ELECTRONIC DUELING TARGETS

Used by Law Enforcement Agencies  
Federal, State and Municipal



Targets are synchronized electronically so as to provide a means of scoring and determining reaction time of two individuals competing against one another under surprised conditions. Complete package consisting of dual oscillating target holders, targets, actuating mechanism, vacuum pump and electronic control device. One of the many target systems manufactured by the McAvoy Co. Write for catalog and complete specifications.

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Serving Law Enforcement Agencies for over 30 years.  
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For further information circle #220 on Readers Service Card



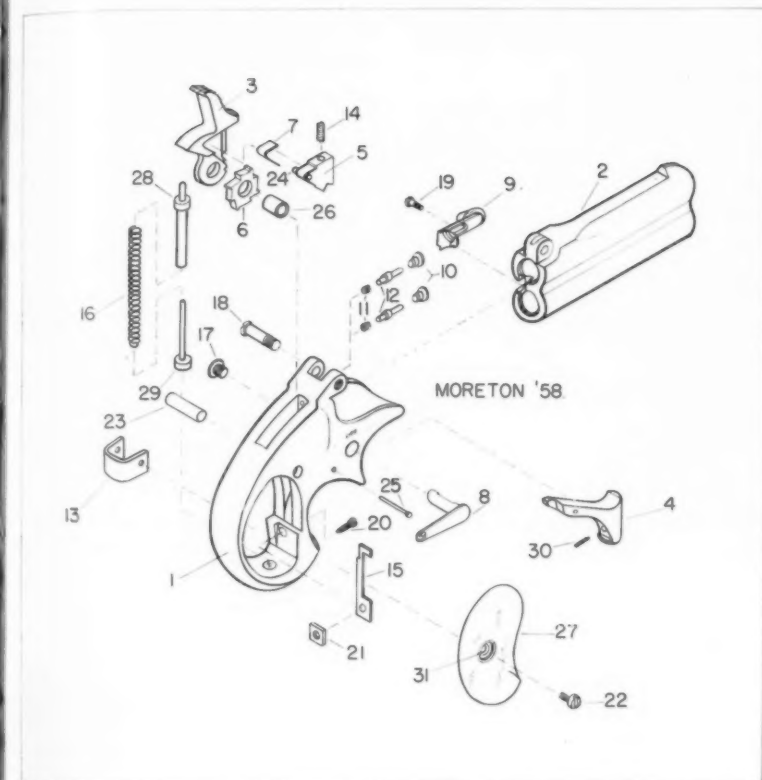
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### Key To Parts Great Western Derringer

Draw- ing Mfg. No. No.	Part	
1 D-1	Frame	16 D-15 Main Spring
2 D-2	Barrel	17 D-16 Barrel Lock Screw
3 D-3	Hammer	18 D-17 Barrel Hinge Screw
4 D-4	Trigger	19 D-18 Ejector Screw
5 D-5	Selector	20 D-19 Selector Star Spring Screw
6 D-6	Selector Star	21 — Selector Star Spring Nut
7 —	Selector Leaf Spring	22 D-20 Grip Screw (2)
8 D-7	Barrel Lock	23 D-21 Hammer Pin
9 D-8	Ejector	24 D-22 Selector Pin
10 D-9	Flashplates (2)	25 D-23 Trigger Pin
11 D-10	Firing Pin Spring (2)	26 D-24 Selector Star Bushing
12 D-11	Firing Pin (2)	27 D-25 Grips (2)
13 D-12	Grip Yoke	28 D-26 Main Spring Guide
14 D-13	Selector Spring	29 D-27 Main Spring Guide Pin
15 D-14	Selector Star Spring	30 D-28 Trigger Spring
		31 D-29 Grip Inserts

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**WRITE TODAY** For just \$35.00 per year you get:

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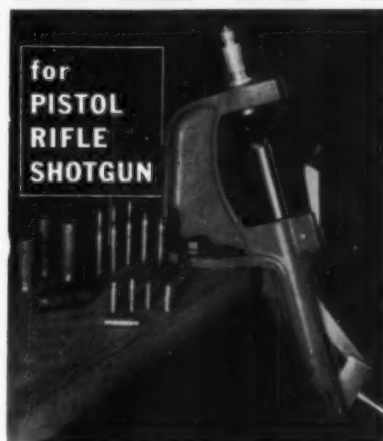


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Now, one reloading tool handles Pistol, Rifle, and Shot Shells. It's Pacific's Big "C" Combination Tool. It does all the work of the separate reloading tools. Think of it. One tool, one bench . . . and all the ammo gets cheaper. It's the perfect tool for every Police Department with a low ammunition budget.

And it's easy on the guy using it. On one bench, with one tool, there's the power, weight, and strength to handle full-length case sizing, reforming, swageing, seating, and crimping . . . for all types of pistol, rifle, and shot shells.

All standard dies are acceptable. Shot shell dies fit right in. Pistol and rifle dies use a bushing. And, once it's set up with the heat-treated set screws locked, it stays in position for the whole run.

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For further information circle #221 on R. S. Card

March, 1958



## A PERFECT CONCEALED HOLSTER The HIDE-A-WAY



- Soft Glove Leather
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- Completely Hand Sewn
- Custom Made for YOUR Gun
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- Only \$2.95 PP.
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This is the original and genuine HIDE-A-WAY . . . the holster that pioneered the inside-belt holster idea for law enforcement officers. As advertised in Rifleman, Guns, Handgunner, etc. Handmade to fit your gun . . . give caliber, make and barrel length when ordering. \$2.95 PP or COD plus charges. Discounts for quantity orders.



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Brownsville, Texas

For further information circle #188 on R. S. Card

## Weapon-Wise . . . (From Page 30)

This little Derringer was originally designed with personal defense in mind. Quite logically then its effectiveness is limited to close quarters use. Also its use is dependent upon the ability of the user to bring it into action. Since it is a single action type of weapon, the hammer must be cocked each time. Bear this last fact in mind if you are contemplating such a weapon. The Great Western Derringer is extremely difficult to cock with one hand without practice.

Since a point is made of its use by householders, I turned it over to my wife Barbara, who is no weakling, and asked her to cock it with one hand. This she could not do.

Bearing in mind the drawbacks noted above, this little Derringer performed nicely. However it cannot, as the manufacturer points out in his catalog, give anything but defensive accuracy and then only at extremely close quarters. A high degree of proficiency in handling is necessary even for close defensive shooting and practice is recommended. As a sneak or extra emergency hideout weapon this little Great Western Derringer should find a ready acceptance.

END

## News Section

### 1958 High Standard Guns Announced

Late Wednesday afternoon, January 22, most of this nation's gun editors gathered in the Hunt Room of the "21" Club on New York's West 52nd Street. The occasion marked the introduction to the press of the new series of High Standard autoloaders and revolvers. Many of the 1958 models



viewed at "21" departed sharply from what is considered the traditional pattern in hand guns.

William J. Donovan, Vice President of High Standard and William R. Henry, Sales Manager, along with John Kennard, the Advertising Manager, were on hand to explain the many features of the new series. Mr. Gary Wilhelm, the High Standard engineer who is largely responsible for many of the new innovations, was present to answer the more technical inquiries.

The new 1958 line of handguns is spear-headed by what, in my humble opinion, is one of the most beautiful target autoloaders I have seen,—the Supermatic Trophy. This target pistol has features that many target shooters have been clamoring for. Actually three of the new target guns, the Supermatic Trophy (.22 caliber long rifle), the Supermatic Citation (.22 caliber long rifle) and the Olympic Citation (.22 short cartridge) include the following new features:

**Trigger.** This has been widened and serrated to provide greater control.

**Hammer and Sear.** Completely new, this arrangement has been refined so as to permit adjustment of trigger movement down to .006 of an inch and pull down to one pound. Chrome nickel molybdenum steel assures durability.

**Sights.** These also have been completely redesigned. They provide an extra-wide-notch leaf, over-size click knobs for windage and elevation adjustment, a serrated ramp and undercut front blade sight.

**Barrel.** Weight distribution was the principal consideration here. Contour puts more weight at the muzzle for steadier aiming. Equipped with sliding barrel weights enabling shooter to balance distribution according to his personal preferences. Designed for quick takedown. Interchangeable in 6", 8" and 10" lengths.

**Stabilizer.** Gas is directed from port at the top, virtually eliminating muzzle jump. Easily detachable.

**Firing Pin.** Spring loaded, this concentric chrome vanadium steel piece is virtually breakproof.

## NEW LOW-COST TRAINING REVOLVER HI-STANDARD SENTINEL



Here's the perfect training revolver. Feels, points, fires, and reloads just like your regular service weapon. But it's low in price and fires *thrifty* .22 ammunition—shorts, longs, and long rifles—with excellent accuracy. Quiet report, lack of muzzle blast permits indoor practice. Simple bullet traps make safe backstops.

Low costs encourage men to practice. This builds the pistol proficiency that means high morale, safe use of firearms, and public confidence in your department.

Investigate now. Write for volume prices and literature on would-famous High-Standard handguns.



THE HIGH STANDARD MANUFACTURING CORP.

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For further information circle #153 on Readers Service Card



It might be pointed out that the Olympic Citation and its earlier brother the Olympic are the only American made .22 caliber autoloading pistols that are suitable for International Rapid-Fire.

The fourth autoloader in the target group, the Supermatic Tournament, includes many of the above features. It has 4½" and 6¾" interchangeable barrels.

### NEW IDENTIFICATION LISTINGS

In the January issue of cards of the H. P. White Laboratory Firearms Identification Service, there are thirty new reference cards. The cards are identified numerically as follows: 5801-1 through 5801-30. The significance of these numbers is as follows: first two digits—year of issue; second two digits—month of issue; last number or numbers—number of card in series for that month and year. The card number appears in the upper right-hand corner of each card and serves to identify that card from all others. The card number bears no relationship to the proper alphabetical order of filing.

This new group of cards continues the presentation of information dealing with the Smith & Wesson revolvers and automatics with ten new rifling specifications cards being added to the eleven previously issued on this arms company.

Two book reviews are included also: one on W. H. B. Smith's "Gas, Air, and Spring Guns of the World" and the new edition of Hatcher's "Firearms Investigation, Identification and Evidence" revised by Jury and Weller. One new and three replacement data cards complete the story of Iver Johnson and Company in its many stages of growth.

The remaining data cards 5801-17 through -30 are an extensive report on Nagant Double Action Revolver description, rifling specifications and its ammunition; plus information about several European munitions factories which manufacture ammunition in the 7.5mm Nagant caliber for this revolver.

These new firearms identification cards bring the total number of cards issued as of January of this year to 117 plus 16 special classification data cards. This identification service by the H. P. White Laboratories should, and I am certain will, become an invaluable tool for the departmental ballistic technician.

### Dates Announced for

#### The National Mid-Winter Matches

The National Mid-Winter Pistol Matches run by C. A. "Smitty" Brown in Tampa, Florida, have been set for March 18 through 22. Match information, program and entry forms are available from: C. A. Brown, P. O. Box 253, Tampa, Florida.

A feature from last year's Mid-Win-

(Continued on Next Page)

March, 1958

# INTERARMCO

"WORLD LEADER IN ARMAMENTS"

presents

the finest and most modern selection of lightweight sub-machine guns ever offered the police forces of America! "The best from Europe for the finest in the U.S.A.!" — and at prices ANY department can afford!

## • SWEDISH "CARL GUSTAV" SMG •



Only  
**\$84.95**  
inc. magazine  
Wgt.: 7.5 lbs.  
Lgth.: 20"  
(w/stock folded)

Sweden's famed "Carl Gustav" sub machine gun was recently developed to meet the exacting modern requirements of the Swedish Army and National Police Force, combining firepower, lightness, compactness and cartridge (9mm Luger) necessary to meet the requirement for an all-purpose weapon above the capability of a pistol yet safe and accurate enough to be used, should the need arise, in urban areas. Its superb Swedish quality makes it a "must" for all departments requiring a weapon of this type.

Accessory prices:  
Extra 36 rd. magazines: ..... \$2.95  
Leather sling: ..... \$1.85  
Leather magazine carrying case for 8 magazines: ..... \$9.95

## • DANISH "MADSEN" SMG •



Only  
**\$84.95**  
inc. magazine  
Wgt.: 7.1 lbs.  
Lgth.: 21"  
(w/stock folded)

Denmark's world famous Madsen arms factory in Copenhagen has produced this superb sub machine gun which has been enthusiastically adopted by military and police forces throughout the world. Combining the superior ballistics of the 9mm Luger cartridge with a unique take-down and grip-safety arrangement, Madsen has produced a sub-machine gun which would meet every American police requirement for a modern weapon of this type.

Accessory prices:  
Extra 32 rd. magazines: ..... \$2.95  
Web sling: ..... \$1.25  
Web magazine carrying case for 3 magazines: ..... \$4.45  
Magazine loading tool: ..... \$1.55

BOTH OF THE ABOVE superbly designed modern weapons are available for immediate delivery from INTERARMCO, exclusive U.S. importers and distributors. INTERARMCO maintains a full stock of spares and accessories for these weapons and INTERARMCO's master armors can handle any repairs or adjustments which might ever become necessary. For complete catalogues and detailed brochures write INTERARMCO. In submachine guns, above all police equipment, why take less than the latest and the best??

Standard 9mm ammunition for these weapons is available everywhere in America and the 9mm bullet is the same diameter as caliber .38 police ammunition (.357") permitting your department to reload the 9mm cases, if desired, for greater economy of operation than with any other caliber automatic weapon!

### DO WE ACCEPT TRADE-INS?

Sure, INTERARMCO will make the highest allowances on your old broken, obsolete worn-out or useless weapons against any material purchased from us. Just advise us what you want, what you have to trade in, and you'll get our high offer by return mail. We will buy outright—or make generous trade against material purchased from us.

Interarmco (International Armament Corporation) is a fully registered importer and exporter with the U.S. Dept. of State in all categories of armaments.

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For further information circle #133 on Readers Service Card



**Weapon-Wise** . . (From Page 33)  
ter Matches will be repeated. This is a special school of instruction conducted by members of the U. S. Border Patrol Academy. In the program that I received from Smitty, this popular feature plus a pistol panel are listed as follows under items 6 and 7 of General Information.

**School of Instruction:** A school of instruction will be conducted Saturday, March 15 thru Monday, March 17, under the direction of U. S. Border Patrol instructors starting at 9:00 A.M. The school will cover the fundamentals of small arms instruction and the proper use of the same. Certificates will be issued to those in attendance.

**7. A Pistol Panel:** Under the direction of General Julian S. Hatcher, with twelve or more outstanding Pistoleers available to answer your questions, will be conducted at the Pistol Range Clubhouse Tuesday evening at 7:30 P.M.

**National Rifle Association Annual Meeting**

The 87th Annual Meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held this year in Dallas, Texas from April

12 through 17. The meetings and exhibits will take place at the Adolphus Hotel.

**Small Arms Firing School For Police**  
At Camp Perry this year the National Matches will be held from August 7 through September 6. The opening date, the 7th, will be devoted to the Slow-Fire and Rapid-Fire International-Type Pistol Matches. The famed Small Arms Firing School will be conducted from August 8 through 10. The Pistol Practice Matches will be fired on August 11, followed by the National Pistol Championship Matches on August 12 through 14. The National Trophy Pistol Individual and Team Matches will be fired the afternoon of the day the respective gun is fired.

### Reprints Available

If you missed the Jack Ryten article "Shadowing and Surveillance" (July, 1957), send 25¢ for the 16 page booklet.

LAW AND ORDER, 72 W. 45th St.,  
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### AMERICA'S LARGEST SMITH & WESSON FACTORY AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTOR



.357 Magnum  
Don't discard your old guns!! Trade them in to us for new revolvers or other equipment.

A complete source for all police equipment, Smith & Wesson Revolvers, Handcuffs, Badges, Holsters, Belts, Raincoats and Sirens.



Our new catalog mailed to your department upon request.

**Charles Greenblatt**

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For further information circle #14 on Readers Service Card

## Distinctive, Durable, Low-Cost FRANZITE GRIPS

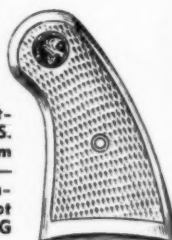
### FOR PISTOLS & REVOLVERS

Free Catalog  
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Law enforcement officers and careful shooters everywhere prefer FRANZITE GRIPS. For domestic or foreign makes, molded from the toughest, most durable composition — in choice of pearl, agate, staghorn, etc. finishes. Comes in 7 beautiful colors. Will not chip, peel, wear thin. . . . WRITE FOR BIG FREE CATALOG!

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etc. . .

For further information circle #79 on Readers Service Card

### New Director Of SAAMI Shooting Development Program

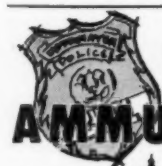
Jim Dee has been appointed director of the shooting development program of the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute and Harry Hampton has been named assistant director, the Sportsmen's Service Bureau announced today.

As director of this program, Mr. Dee will coordinate all promotional activities concerned with shooting sports, among them recreational shooting, junior shooting and shooting preserves. Both he and Mr. Hampton will coordinate activities of a national field staff.

Prior to his promotion, Mr. Dee had been on the field staff of this program, which formerly had been coordinated by a five-man guidance committee representing the sporting arms and ammunition industry. He had been assigned to the Pennsylvania area and adjacent states.

Mr. Hampton remains the director of the Sportsmen's Service Bureau and assistant secretary of SAAMI.

Need for this program was fostered by the rapid growth, over the past five years, of shooting sports. Sportsmen's groups, schools, clubs and shooting preserves have demanded a central source for information and help in their programs to create and enlarge places to shoot.



## POLICE AMMUNITION

for a fraction of  
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Police departments can triple the amount of target practice and spend less than before on ammunition by using Lyman Ideal and All-American Reloading Tools. A whole carton of custom ammunition can be made for the cost of a few rounds of factory ammunition. Pistol and rifle cartridges, and shotgun shells can be reloaded safely and easily with an inexpensive set of famous Lyman Tools.

Where departments require officers to buy their own practice ammunition, it pays to introduce the men to Lyman Tools. Personal expenses are slashed, and enthusiasm for target practice increases.

Bullet casting equipment offers everything for casting and preparing lead alloy bullets for low-cost accurate cartridges. A wide choice of Ideal bullet designs is available that fill all law enforcement needs.

FREE New Catalog illustrates and describes Ideal and All-American Tools, including new, big-volume presses ideal for police work. For a complete guide to reloading, send for the 200-page Lyman Handbook — \$2.00 postpaid.

**THE LYMAN GUN SIGHT CORP.**  
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For further information circle #40 on R. S. Card



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Your head is the starting point of good grooming. A well pressed overcoat is the middle point everybody notices. A good barber and quality fabric in your over-

coat can go a long way to help you look right.

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For further information circle #211 on Readers Service Card

March, 1958

35



# NEW *transistorized* SIROVOX MkII



A completely new, all electronic Siren and P. A. System by the manufacturers of the popular SIROVOX. SIROVOX Mk II incorporates all the features that made its predecessor so successful, plus these added advantages:

- Completely Transistorized. Rugged, reliable.
- Instant start. Instant stop. No standby drain.
- Specially designed all chrome speaker for roof or fender mount. High sound output.
- Push-button control head. Compact amplifier.
- Printed circuits used throughout.
- Dynamic microphone for finest speech reproduction.

SIROVOX Mk II is guaranteed by the manufacturer for a period of three years from date of purchase.

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For further information circle #232 on Readers Service Card

### Lie Detector . . . . . (From Page 8)

The polygraph recording of this test is shown in Figure 2. Notice how the breathing slows down on both the chest and stomach breathing—the peaks are farther apart—as he asks if I chose number 7. Notice the high peak on the galvanic skin reflex curve (GSR) as he asks about 7. Notice, too, that the blood pressure curve builds steadily higher until after the questioning has passed number 7.

He had me cold!!

Dick then pointed out that he might have failed to catch me in this type of lie because I had no feeling of guilt. Because I was not under any emotional tension and there would be no punishment if he did catch me in a lie this was the most difficult situation. He also pointed out that the high peak on the galvanic skin reflex curve should not be depended upon alone in actual criminal case work. It does indicate very definitely in a laboratory case such as we were performing. The polygraph had passed the test with flying colors!

The lie detector results cannot be used as evidence in court. However, it leads to many confessions and to much further evidence that is acceptable in court. In addition, it enables you to free innocent suspects quickly. Do the job right—buy good equipment and above all else **get or train** an expert to handle these investigations. It takes an expert to interpret the results and to do a proper job of interrogation. **END**

### Direct Observation . . . . . (From Page 22)

unrecorded but for the keen perception of the detective who could not reconcile the gesture with the apparent grief of the killer. The latter, the son of the murdered woman, was actually "limp with grief" and two consoling detectives had to keep him from falling over the body of his mother. Yet, when the "grief-stricken" son saw the newspaper photographers setting up to take photographs of him, he immediately turned his best side to the cameras and even fixed his hair into place with a slight pat of his hand. The detective noted the action and found it difficult to believe that people in the throes of sorrow can give way to vanity. Later questioning of the son led to his confession. The author does not claim that the one gesture solved the murder. But then again, who knows? The point is, however, that had not the detective been present to observe an unstudied gesture, the son might not have become a suspect.

Experienced detectives will certainly recall that in some cases they were able to point to a good suspect merely by the worried expression on the suspect's face whenever the crime scene search led to a "hot" area, perhaps where the body, or weapon, or even narcotics were hidden. This advantage to the detectives resulted from the observance of the primary rule—visit the crime scene. **END**

*Law and Order*





An In-Service Training  
Feature

# Interrogation For Investigators

by Richard O. Arther and Rudolph R. Caputo



## Chapter XI Part Two

### What the Typewritten Confession Should Contain

#### Making the Confession Irrevocable

After the written confession is completely obtained, the subject is usually in such a state of mind that he will willingly admit it to others. This should be done because the more people who hear the confession, the less likelihood there will be of a retraction.

#### 1. Relating the Confession to Others

In a recent case, a wallet containing two weeks pay was stolen from an employee at a factory. After a fellow worker had confessed the theft and had written out the confession, the interrogator left the room and instructed the company vice president not to say anything to the subject. The vice president was then taken into the interrogation room, and the interrogator had the subject go into great detail as to the theft of the wallet.

The vice president was then excused and the investigating detective was brought in. Again a complete oral confession was given by the subject.

The detective was then excused, and after being instructed not to say anything, the president of the union local was called into the interrogation room. Again the subject completely confessed to the crime.

The reason these people were told not to say anything was to prevent them from shaming the subject with such remarks as, "Why did you do such a terrible thing?" or, "Don't you know Bill needed every cent he had in that wallet?"

Of course, during these interviews the interrogator establishes with the subject that no force, threats, harm, or promises were used to gain the confession. Thus, responsible persons hear from the confessed person that he committed the crime and that the confession was given voluntarily.

#### 2. Crime Re-enactments

If a crime re-enactment is going to be done, it should be accomplished as soon as possible after the confession, before the confessed person has a chance to change his mind.

It is amazing that so few police departments do have crime re-enactments. Re-enactments should be done with cameras, preferably a movie camera, and a portable tape recorder. Police departments who use movie cameras find it extremely effective in court to show the movies of the defendant acting out the crime. In a murder case these movies would show where the

defendant got the murder weapon, where he first hit the victim, where he threw the body, where he hid the loot, what he did with the weapon.

While the movies are being taken, the subject should give a running explanation into the recorder as he acts out the crime. This procedure will certainly strengthen every prosecutor's case! Not only will such movies have a profound effect upon the jury, but they will be much less likely to believe any allegation that the defendant only confessed because he was beaten or threatened. The jury can see for themselves that he was willingly re-enacting the crime, since during such re-enactments he appears to be in good health and often there is a bashful smile on his face because he is being photographed.

(Naturally, during re-enactments the general public, including the press, should be excluded and the number of police officers should be limited to the amount of men required to maintain law and order.)

#### 3. Second Typewritten Confession

If a confession is an important one, the interrogator should definitely consider the advisability of having another person take a second confession. Preferably, this second confession should be obtained in another building or at least in a different room from where the first confession was gotten.

After completely finishing the first confession, the interrogator takes the subject to the toilet, even if he says he doesn't have to go, and gives him cigarettes, water, and food. He is given food—even if it is not yet time to eat, for example, 4:30 in the afternoon. While the subject is eating, the interrogator has someone take the case file and one copy of the first confession to whoever is getting the second confession.

The best person to obtain this extra confession is the prosecuting attorney himself or one of his experienced assistants. While the subject is eating, the prosecutor reads the file and the confession so he knows the basic facts of the crime and just what the subject has confessed to having done. The subject is taken to the prosecutor's office. The interrogator and everyone else who was connected with the first confession immediately leave.

Probably the best procedure is for the prosecutor to say to the subject:

"Mike, I have you here for one thing—to learn the truth. I understand you gave Mr. Arther this statement. Has Mr. Arther or anyone else made any threats to you?"

(Continued on Page 50)

Mr. Arther and Mr. Caputo may be addressed c/o John E. Reid and Associates, Lie Detection Laboratories, 57 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

March, 1958

37



## SOMETHING MISSING



### IN YOUR BADGE?

Missing pieces or missing features both affect the appearance and durability of Badges.

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All the advantages of superior durability and added beauty of the EXCLUSIVE NIELSEN-RIONDA Solid flat back.



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For further information circle #31 on R. S. Card

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Certified as eligible for purchase under FCDA Matching Funds Program . . . Portavox may be mounted permanently or used as a complete portable outfit, without re-work or modification . . . Operates from any 6 or 12 volt battery system by plugging into the cigar lighter . . . Push the mike switch and you have a powerful P.A. system . . . Turn a control knob and all radio calls are amplified through the Portavox speaker. Men in patrol cars or fire rigs hear every call even if duties require them to be a considerable distance from vehicle.

Manufactured by  
**ASSOCIATED DESIGNERS**  
135 E. Las Tunas Dr.,  
San Gabriel, Calif.

For further information circle #175 on R. S. Card

## Lead . . . . . (From Page 11)

color was obtained on each of the lead-containing powders, and no stain was evident on any of the non-lead powders.

Perhaps an officer believes that the powder which he is using, although it contains lead, is superior to all others and intends to continue to use it. What precautions, if any, are necessary? This will depend upon how much dust the officer is exposed to, for how long, and with what frequency. If fingerprinting amounts to a couple of hours per week and is done by brushing in well-ventilated locations, there probably is no danger. On the other hand, if the officer uses an atomizer, frequently works inside automobiles, vaults and other confined spaces and spends several hours per day every day at this work, he should protect himself from inhaling the dust. This may be accomplished by: (1) applying the powder by means of a brush in preference to atomizing; (2) placing small articles on which latent prints are to be developed in a properly exhausted laboratory hood; and (3) wearing a respirator of a type approved by the U. S. Bureau of Mines for toxic dusts. Respirators of this type may be obtained from most industrial safety equipment suppliers.

It must also be remembered that lead compounds are toxic when swallowed. To prevent their entrance into the body through the mouth, the officer should not smoke or eat while engaged in developing latent prints. Moreover, he should wear coveralls while working

and make it a practice to wash his hands and face thoroughly before meal times.

END

## Night Patrol . . . (From Page 5)

was used by the patrolmen to reflectorize certain pieces of their equipment for their personal safety in directing traffic at night. The rest was used in the patrol aid experiment—a system which was developed through trial and error.

For example, the reflective tape in the bicycle kit, (purchased from Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minnesota) is red and silver. We started using red tape until we realized it was more conspicuous during the day than the silver, especially on doors and windows in the front of the store. So we switched to silver tape for the front and red for the back or alley doors and windows. Although the reflective tape idea is easily administered in a small town, police chiefs in cities up to 15,000 have reported it workable in their towns and some are thinking of adopting it.

The use of reflective tape has not, of course prevented break-in attempts, but it has helped alert patrolmen to the crime faster.

END

When corresponding with our advertisers mention you saw it in **LAW AND ORDER**. It helps us and makes them happy.

## The Thousand Word Picture

by *Ptlm. Ives and Kirsch*  
Bergenfield (N. J.) Police Dept.



Here is the second picture in the "wrong way search" series. What would you have to say about a situation like this? Turn to page 62.



# ...THE FAUROT "*Police Robot*"

## A NEW APPROACH IN POLICE SCIENCE...

The Faurot "POLICE ROBOT" is an electronic device of many uses. All you have to do is plug it into any 115 V.A.C. outlet.

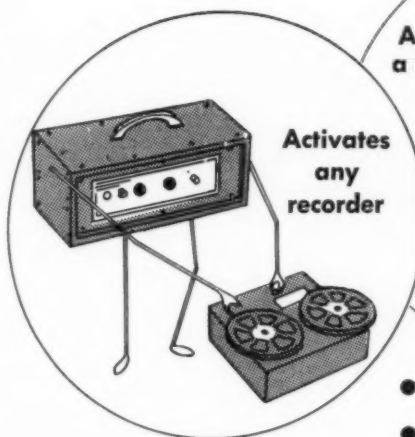
The modern police department will find its services invaluable as an invisible monitor that energizes devices used in conjunction with police work. It creates an invisible and impassable electronic field that, when entered, will energize the device or devices connected to it.

The presence of a human being in the safeguarded area will automatically cause the unit to — Activate a camera shutter — Trip an alarm (bell, siren, horn, light, etc.) — Activate any recorder — Activate any listening in device — Release tear gas.

THE OPERATION IS QUITE SIMPLE. The capacity of the object or objects to which the antenna is connected is balanced from object to ground by the capacity adjustments of the controls on the Faurot "Police Robot". When the capacity of the antenna to ground is unbalanced by the intrusion of any object the Faurot "Police Robot" will energize the device or devices plugged into it.



Trips an alarm



Activates any recorder



Activates a camera shutter

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Designers and Manufacturers of Crime  
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# "According to Law..."

Edited by Judge Irving B. Zeichner  
Law Editor



## Delay in Prosecution

On May 2, 1929, one Alex Szabo was found shot in a garage. Taken to the hospital, he was informed by the examining physician that he had only a few hours to live. It was suggested to him that a priest be called and the police summoned.

That night, the police took a statement from Szabo in which he said that "Cockeye" O'Leary had shot him and that he knew he was going to die. He was then questioned by Captain Monks while Detective Polosnak took down the questions and answers on a police department form. This written statement was then marked by Szabo with an "X" in two places while Monks guided his hand. At the trial, it was admitted into evidence as a dying declaration.

The following morning, Detective McCann went to Szabo's room with a picture of O'Leary and Szabo identified him as one who had shot him. This photograph was also admitted into evidence at the trial.

O'Leary was indicted on May 24, 1929 and arraigned on December 7, 1934. He pleaded not guilty and was released on bail. The case remained dormant until 1957 when an acting prosecutor discovered the open indictment and O'Leary was arrested.

On appeal from a conviction for second-degree murder, the defendant contended, among other things, that the court erred in charging that the delay in prosecution alone was not to be considered in arriving at a verdict and in admitting the written statement and the photograph.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey affirmed the conviction and said that "A defendant should not go free merely because his trial was long delayed

when there is not an iota of evidence nor even a credible affirmative statement that he has been impeded in his defense thereby. Defendant does not claim and the court cannot find any prejudice to defendant in the unjustifiable delay which here occurred in prosecuting the indictment. And there was no error in the court's charge on that matter. In the eyes of the law, delay in prosecution, considered in and of itself, is not a factor pertinent to evaluating guilt or innocence.

"The general rule in this state is that both oral and written dying declarations are admissible in evidence. A statement given under the influence of a certainty of imminent death may be recorded, and if signed by decedent, offered as his dying declaration. The proofs were sufficient to establish the statement as a dying declaration. Similarly, the identification by Szabo of the photograph was admissible as a dying declaration. There is no rule signifying as defendant contends, that there may be but one dying declaration. Though they be separate and apart, dying declarations are admissible as long as the decedent remains under the impression that death is imminent."

## "Obedience" to Officer

Defendant was operating his automobile easterly on Main Street in the City of Pawtucket, R. I. A police officer was directing traffic while standing in a police box at the center of the intersection of Main Street and Roosevelt Avenue. As the defendant approached the officer, he signaled for a left turn into Roosevelt Avenue. The officer ordered the defendant to proceed straight on Main Street. The

defendant refused to do so and was thereupon arrested.

The complaint and warrant under which the defendant was tried and convicted alleged that he did willfully fail or refuse to comply with a lawful order or direction of a police officer in violation of the Motor Vehicle Act.

The officer testified that "The traffic was so heavy at that time that I was allowing no left turns . . . Conditions were such that I didn't think it warranted it."

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island reversed the conviction. It held that, while the City of Pawtucket has the power and authority to enact such legislation, the record failed to show that the Motor Vehicle Act or any legislation, state or local, made it unlawful for the defendant to make a left turn at the location in question or required him to refrain from doing so.

"A police officer is vested by law with authority to direct, control and regulate traffic only to the extent that he has the duty and responsibility to execute and enforce traffic regulations duly enacted and promulgated by a proper legislation body, state or local. Under our system of government he cannot legislate himself no matter how worthy his motives may be.

"Although the record fails to disclose the existence of a real emergency at the location of the alleged violation, we have no doubt that the action of the police officer was inspired by his devotion to duty and by a desire to expediate traffic as he thought best in the circumstances existing at the time. Therefore, while we do not condemn his motives and although we feel that the defendant, in the circumstances, could have complied with the officer's order with little or no inconvenience to himself in a spirit of civic cooperation, nevertheless, on the record before us, it is our opinion that the officer's order to the defendant did not have the force of law."

## Search and Seizure

The Bureau of Narcotics in Denver received a teletype that Barbara Williams left San Francisco for Denver by plane; that at the airport she picked up six ounces of heroin; that she would stay at 2221 Humboldt Street and would be joined there by a man said to be implicated in narcotic traffic; and that they expected to establish outlets for the heroin

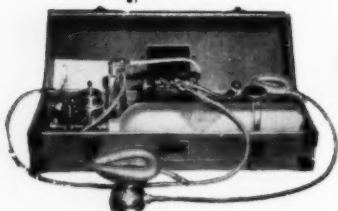
(Continued on Page 46)

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**National Police Officers Association of America**

## ***The Law Enforcement Digest***

**Gerald S. Arenberg**  
**Executive Secretary**

# **Announcing A New False Arrest Policy\***

THE MODERN LAW ENFORCEMENT officer stands not only in jeopardy of his life but also faces loss of his savings, his home and property every time he makes an arrest.

To protect law enforcement officers against loss resulting from law suits for false arrest, malicious prosecution, unlawful detention and assault and battery while making a false arrest, a new policy is being available. The National Police Officers Association of America has arranged with Lloyds of London to offer its members the protection of a professional indemnity policy which will provide the following coverage at the extremely moderate cost of \$10.00 per year (tax deductible):

Limits for each Assured:

1. \$ 5000.00 any one arrest.
2. \$25000.00 any one incident.

3. \$50000.00 in the aggregate any one certificate period.

4. \$100.00 deductible each arrest and/or incident.

Our advice is, don't delay in having this coverage made effective. No matter how careful an officer is in doing his lawful duty, he can be sued for False Arrest, False Imprisonment, Malicious Prosecution and/or Assault and Battery While Making a False Arrest. Court costs to defend your actions are expensive and a judgment against you can cost thousands of dollars.

Complete the application below and return at once with a check for \$10.00 payable to the National Police Officers Ass'n, 100 West Chicago Ave., Chicago 10, Illinois.

### **APPLICATION FOR FALSE ARREST INDEMNITY POLICY THROUGH LLOYDS OF LONDON**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ NPOAA Membership Card No. \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

My ten dollars is enclosed. Enroll me in the NPOAA's group False Arrest Policy as soon as possible. I understand and agree, in the event of a claim, I will deposit \$100.00 with the NPOAA to cover the deductible portion.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

\* Only members of The National Police Officers Ass'n of America are eligible.

Advertisement

March, 1958

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I am a full-time Police Officer and am employed by the following Police Department or Agency:

Employer \_\_\_\_\_ Position \_\_\_\_\_ Badge No. (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

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Beneficiary \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship \_\_\_\_\_ Immediate Superior's Name \_\_\_\_\_

#### — MEMBERSHIP OATH —

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America. Further, that I have never engaged in disloyal or subversive activities against the United States of America. I fully understand that I must be a full-time law enforcement officer to be eligible for membership and I agree to the provisions concerning the misuse of the card and decal. As a condition of membership application processing, I hereby agree to abide by all of the said rules, regulations, articles of incorporation, and by-laws existing at the time of my membership.

Recommended By \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_

Enclose Annual Dues of \$5.00 and Return to Exec. Secy., National Police Officers Association of America,  
100 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago 10, Ill.

**IMPORTANT — ALLOW 30 DAYS FOR APPLICATION PROCESSING**

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### Magnetic Tape Recorder

The manufacturer of electronic dictating and transcribing machines has just introduced a new compact, magnetic tape recorder/reproducer. This new instrument has been developed by The SoundScriber Corporation, of



New Haven, Conn., and is capable of recording continuously without change for 24 hours. Tape reels for storing the recorded material measure only 3 3/4 inches in diameter and are 2 inches wide. SoundScriber claims that its new unit, called the "24", is extremely reliable and operates with the accuracy of an electric clock.

Extended periods of continuous recording are attained by an extremely slow tape speed of 2 1/2 inches per minute, which means less wear on moving parts and lower maintenance costs.

The recording pattern is such that alteration of the recording is impossible without detection. The unit is designed for use in either fixed installations or as a portable unit. Accessory brackets adapt the SoundScriber "24" for stationary mounting in standard 19 inch communication racks. For use portably, the front access cover is equipped with a carrying handle. The unit measures only 6 1/2" high, 18 1/8" wide and 11 1/8" deep. It weighs 26 1/2 pounds.

For further information circle #390 on Readers Service Card.

### Bleeker K Microscope

The Bleeker K, a moderately powerful but inexpensive microscope, is available through Karl Heitz, Inc., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y. Although compact in size, plane and concave mirrors of ample dimensions provide concentrated illumination for magnifications from 32x to 375x.

Three objective magnifications are obtained from two specially designed objectives—one, a divisible element, low power objective that gives magnifications of 4x and 10x; the other, a

medium power objective that gives 25x magnification. These, combined with two Hygienian eyepieces of 8x and 15x,



which are also supplied, offer final subject to image magnifications of 32x, 60x, 80x, 150x, 200x and 375x.

Objective and eyepiece micrometers are available as accessories. The complete outfit, including a hardwood case, is priced at \$69.90. For further information, write the distributor, or circle #360 on Readers Service Card.

### Oxygen Inhalator Kit

The Oxy-Gear Sales Company, 1020 N. Rush Street, Chicago, Ill. is offering a newly designed, practical first aid

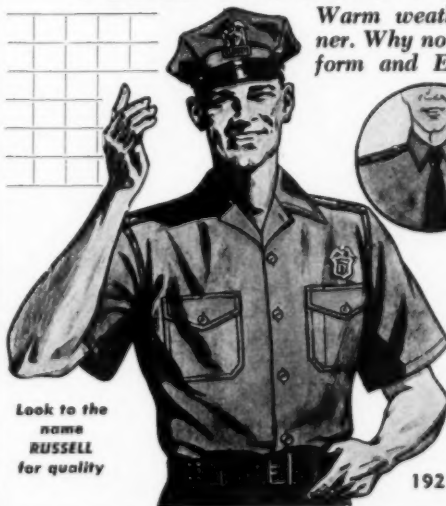
accessory which, it is claimed, in a few seconds restores life-giving oxygen to the blood. This oxygen inhalator kit has no moving parts, is tamper proof, and is ready for instant use by placing the mask over the face and turning the cylinder. The control gauge makes it impossible to adminis-



ter an overdose and a glance at the gauge shows the amount of oxygen remaining. Weighing only 9 pounds, it can be used anywhere, anytime and its compact size permits easy storage. For further information write the manufacturer, or circle #362 on the Readers Service Card.

More Police Equipment News  
on Page 48

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For further information circle #25 on Readers Service Card





# "Blue Ribbon" Pete

by John D. Stevens

THE "TRUSTIES" of the Marion County (Indianapolis) Jail had no idea what they were starting when they entered their pet cat in the Hoosier Cat Fanciers' Show recently.

Pete, a gray prison-striped feline of indeterminate parentage, was quite happy as the jail's No. 1 mouser. He received the best of care from the grizzled prisoners who operated the jail's laundry; he had the run of the building, and he was thriving on his jail diet.

But his blissful existence was to be interrupted when one of the trustees

month's supply of catnip for the title.

But, the problems were only beginning for Sheriff Robert A. O'Neal and his staff.

The \$2 check (his championship prize) was made out to "the inmates of the Marion County Jail." There was the rub: prisoners can't have cash. Chief Jailer Frank Hawkins explained the problem to the show officials, so the check was made out again, this time to O'Neal. The sheriff said he couldn't accept the money, either. Finally, the \$2 was placed in the welfare fund maintained by the deputies

to a local cat fancier, whose felines had more refined tastes.

The rosette and three ribbons created no such problem. They were hung in the office of Hawkins.

Pete occasionally will come upstairs to visit the law men. After all, one of the deputies did save him from certain death in the (if you'll pardon the expression) dog pound when Pete was just a kitten.

"We certainly aren't going to get into that kind of mess again next year," says O'Neal. "Pete already has proved how good he is. Now he can stay here where he belongs."



read about the upcoming cat show. They had had about enough among them when arrested to pay the \$1 entry fee. Deputies agreed to the expenditure, and Pete was entered.

He didn't like spending two days cooped up in a small cage at all. He longed for the freedom of his jail.

Even his championship in the "household pet" sweepstakes didn't impress Pete, although his blue blood brethren would have given their

to aid families down on their luck.

However, Pete's other prize also created a problem. A case of cat food was delivered to the jail. Pete took one look at the canned stuff and walked away. "He wouldn't touch it," says Captain Hawkins. "He'd only eat what the prisoners ate."

So, for a couple of weeks, the jail had a case (minus one can) of cat food on its inventory, with no prospects of its being used. Finally, it was given

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Law and Order



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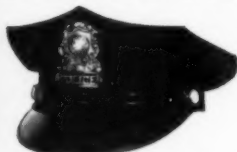
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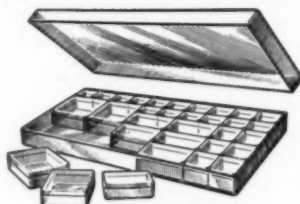
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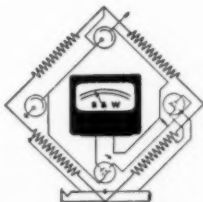
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All Sirens and Lights are fully guaranteed for two years. Available in 6 or 12 volts. These sirens will do anything that a new siren will do. You can't go wrong with my prices.

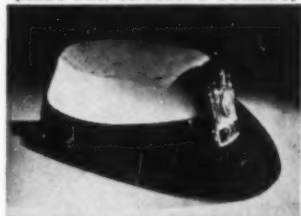
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## Smoke Out Latent Prints

by Chief Dan Macdonald  
Monett, Mo.

**O**CCASIONALLY YOU WILL find some latent prints which are so old that they have dried out to such an extent that the best fingerprint powder will not adhere to them. If you have reason to believe that they are there, sometimes they can be brought out with dense smoke. This deposits a thin layer of soot on the surface.

Different materials may be used to make the smoke, such as heavy oil or grease, resin, or camphor gum. The camphor is the easiest to handle and can be blown out easily when you are done with it. The synthetic camphor gum made by DuPont works effectively and can be purchased at any drug store.

Take the object on which the print is and hold it over the blaze. The heat will soften any remaining oil in the ridges and cause the soot to stick tighter to them. Use a good brush and

extreme care in brushing off the soot so as not to injure the print. When the print is fully brushed out and all surplus soot removed, the print can then be handled the same as one developed with fingerprint powder. It can be photographed or lifted off on lifting tape.

So far I have used this method only on small objects that can be held directly over the flame. However, I have worked out an applicator so that the smoke can be directed in any desired direction. I made a metal container (it is not large) with a detachable lid. In both the lid and bottom I soldered a connection over a hole punched in them. They are to attach a short length of rubber hose.

Then all I have to do is to light the piece of camphor in the can, put the lid on, and direct the smoke and heat to the desired place by blowing gently through the hose in my mouth, through the can, and out the other hose as you do with an iodine fuming outfit. It is best to practice a few times prior to attempting this method on an important print.

END

### "According to Law" . . .

(From Page 40)

brought to Denver from San Francisco.

With the aid of Denver police, agents of the bureau placed the address under surveillance. Officer Cox ob-

tained entrance to 2221 Humboldt Street by appearing at the back door under the pretense that he was a telephone service repairman. He immediately went to the front door and admitted other law enforcement officials.

Permission was given by each and all of the occupants to conduct a search. Officer Russell went to the bedroom of Bobbie Lou Dedman, who was in bed, and found the heroin in the pockets of two coats belonging to him. At the trial, evidence disclosed that the defendant had leased the premises and requested Dedman to bring the narcotics to his room.

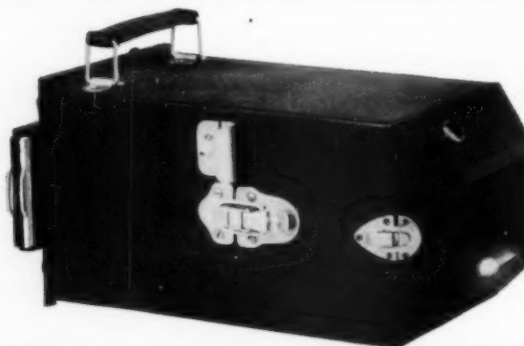
Defendant was convicted on charges of unlawful possession of heroin and conspiracy to commit the offense of possession thereof. He appealed on the ground that the trial court erred in admitting the exhibits because they had been obtained by an unreasonable search and seizure contrary to the Colorado Constitution.

The Supreme Court of Colorado affirmed the conviction. It said: "First of all the search loses its illegal effect when defendant, complaining thereof, gave permission for such a search of the premises. This consent removed the applicability of the constitutional guaranty. Regardless of whether the search were legal or illegal, the exhibits were properly admissible in evidence because they were pertinent to the issue."

END

## 1958 Fingerprint Camera

"New"  
"Low Cost"



**LOWEST PRICED FINGERPRINT CAMERA AVAILABLE ANYWHERE**  
"AVAILABLE IN TWO SIZES" "BATTERY POWERED"

"TAKES PERFECT 1 TO 1 PICTURES"

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FOCUSING PANEL

10 FROSTED BULBS  
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MODEL 10, takes 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 pictures

MODEL 11, takes 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 pictures

CARRY CASE FOR EITHER MODEL

COMBINATION UNIT which consists of: 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 or 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 Camera, Carrying

Case, Powders, Brushes, Rubber Lifters, Lifting Tape, Magnifier, Film, etc. \$ 115.00

\$ 74.50

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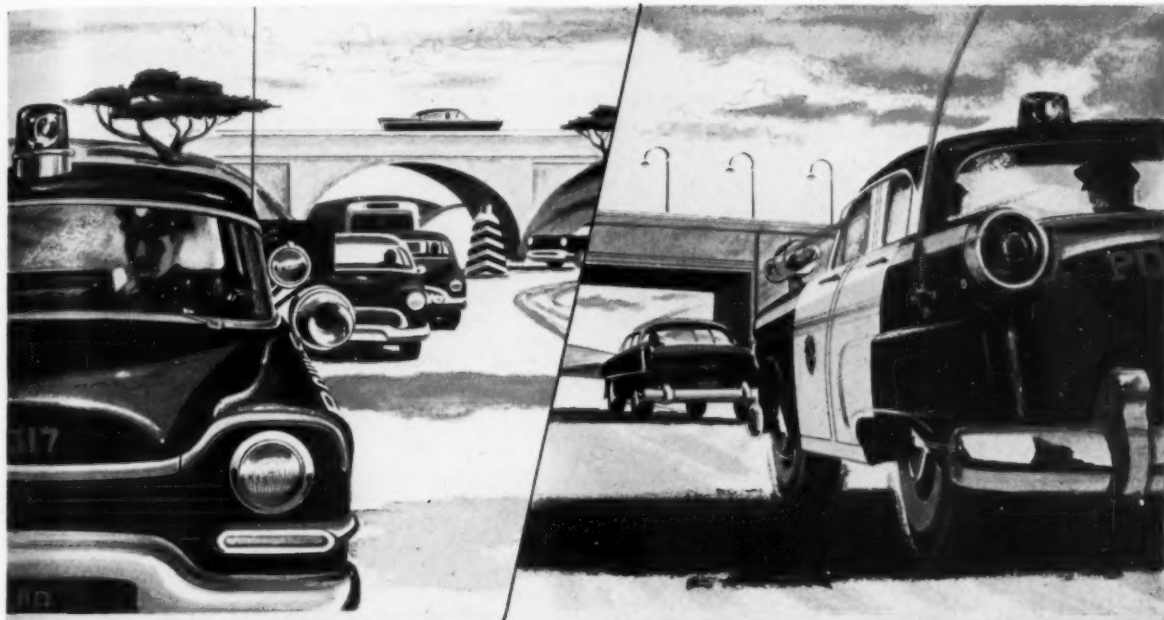
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*the best generator equipment you can buy!*



## ample output at idle • dependable performance at high speeds

Two-way radios, sirens, warning lights, speed measuring devices—all combine to place a heavy load on your vehicle batteries. More of a load than the batteries can handle—*unless* you've installed Leece-Neville alternator systems!

That's why Leece-Neville alternators, the original ac-dc generating system, have been used since 1946 as standard patrol car equipment by hundreds of police, sheriff's and state patrol departments.

Because they produce charging current *with the engine idling* . . . enough to handle two-way radio transmitting loads . . . Leece-Neville alternators keep batteries charged . . . ready for fast, sure

emergency starts in coldest weather. And high speeds can't damage L-N alternators . . . they're designed for operation up to 12,000 rpm!

What's more, constant voltage level control assures better radio performance, even in fringe areas . . . lengthens life of radio components . . . eliminates hazardous premature lamp burn-outs and other costly electrical system failures.

Your '58 vehicles can be ordered with L-N alternators factory-installed as original equipment. For all the facts, see your auto dealer, local L-N distributor or write direct to The Leece-Neville Company, Cleveland 3, Ohio. *Distributors in principal cities . . . service stations everywhere.*

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**Leece-Neville alternators actually cost less than "heavy-duty" conventional dc generators!**

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ALTERNATOR SYSTEMS



D C GENERATORS



REGULATORS



CRANKING MOTORS



SWITCHES



SMALL MOTORS

For further information circle #39 on Readers Service Card

March, 1958

47





# POLICE EQUIPMENT NEWS



## Fur Caps

To do his job in the best possible manner, an officer must be dressed comfortably. In most sections of our country this winter has had much snow and zero weather. The Arctic Fur Cap Co., 145 West 45th St., New York 36, N. Y., has been supplying the law enforcement men of our nation with



a high quality fur cap. Shown in the accompanying picture is the Parking Meter Division of the Topeka (Kansas) Police Department. The caps were highly praised as a "boon" to the comfort of any officer who must spend most of his time out-of-doors. For further information about these caps, write the manufacturer, or circle #50 on the Readers Service Card.

## Polygraph Interrogation Room Furniture

A specially constructed, high grade walnut finish desk for polygraph interrogation rooms is now available. This desk has a recessed provision for the correct placement of the polygraph, a compartment to contain ac-

cessories when not in use, and an unusually large knee space which allows the examiner to be close to the instrument and the subject inconspicuously and comfortably.

A perfectly matched examiner's swivel chair and subject's chair are also available, and may be purchased as a unit with the desk or individually. The subject's chair is designed to overcome the difficulties of an ordinary chair when the arms are not wide enough or long enough for the comfort and ease of the subject, and to prohibit his gripping the sides or ends of the arms in an unnatural position. Both chairs have complimentary brown Naugahyde upholstery and have been designed conservatively, with the dignity and professional atmosphere of the interrogation room in mind. For further information write the manufacturer, Associated Research, Incorporated, 3758 West Belmont Avenue, Chicago 18, Illinois, or circle #361 on the Readers Service Card.

## Plexiglas Windows For Patrol Cars

Plexiglas windows to fit any standard model car are now available from the Cadillac Plastic & Chemical Co., 15111 Second Ave., Detroit 3, Mich.



Police in Roseville and St. Clair Shores, Mich., now have their radar equipment inside their traffic patrol cars. The move is expected to improve the service life of the equipment.

Installation of a Plexiglas Plastic Window in place of the standard glass window made the switch possible. The Plexiglas is completely transparent to radar beams.

The equipment in the highway patrol cars is mounted on the rear seat and will pick up signals more than 200 feet away, directly through the Plexiglas window. The radar viewing screen is mounted, as before, on the dashboard.

The cost of each window is less than \$20.00. For further information circle #392 on Readers Service Card.

## Electronic Burglar Alarm

A new nine pound, electronic burglar alarm is being manufactured by the American Research Products, Sorrento, Florida. Operating on the same principles as the famous U. S. Air Corps proximity fuse, no "electric eye" beams need be broken, no wires cut, no windows shattered in order to set off the alarm. It is activated by the approach of a human body to within a short distance of the object being guarded.

Completely portable, the device need



not be located near the safe or file being protected. Instead, the inventor claims it is best concealed behind a panel or some similarly hidden but reasonably accessible spot, and one unit can be used to guard as many as five different locations. The unit may be set to (1) ring as long as the in-

(Continued on Page 62)



## How does the "Arm of the Law" look in your community?

We hope it is big and friendly, warm and strong as seen by your "younger citizens"

It is our job to dress it up with the best looking and most distinctive shoulder patches in the country. Our artists and craftsmen will

work out your ideas and special designs. Get the finest embroidered emblems for your "Finest"!

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For further information circle #205 on Readers Service Card



## Book Reviews

*Industrial Plant Protection* by John Richelieu Davis, Published by Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. \$12.00, 566 pages.

**D**URING THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS a great new profession has become increasingly important to American industry. Certainly the war production, with its elements of classified security, has done much to accent plant protection and focus more attention on scientific methods for safeguarding industrial inventories. The traditional custom of hiring an elderly or retired man to act as night watchman has been replaced by modern internal police departments with a complement of trained personnel.

This book is a very complete text for study and reference. Mr. Davis has carefully organized his subjects in their order of teaching importance into six sections. Section one is the longest as it is devoted to the selection and training of plant protection officers. The business of selecting the right men for the job brought forth this provocative comment from the author: "Being what is considered a non-production department, that which does not contribute directly to production, the main consideration has been to obtain the cheapest labor possible. As a result the caliber of personnel is below the necessary standards. Many companies have learned this—after viewing the ashes of a million dollar plant."

In addition to training and teaching methods, this book includes much helpful information on: Legal Problems, Criminal Law, Arrests, Firearms, Jiu-Jitsu Self Defense, Interrogation, Burglary Prevention and Plant Patrolling.

This is a book that should be part of every law enforcement man's library. Even if he is not directly concerned with private plant protection, much of this book's subject matter can be applied to police work of any kind.

In many of our communities, the Security Department of an industrial plant far outnumbers the men of the local police force. Since the two departments work closely together, cooperation is of paramount importance. It is not unusual to find the head man in the plant protection department is a former F. B. I. Agent or someone with a background of law enforcement work.

So that a plant protection officer is

(Continued on Page 68)



## SPECIAL DESIGNS



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Your DEPARTMENT**  
with a custom designed badge by  
**BLACKINTON...**

Shown here are striking examples of Blackinton badge customizing. Already in service, these badges depict the colorful history of the department they serve.

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For further information circle #29 on Readers Service Card

March, 1958



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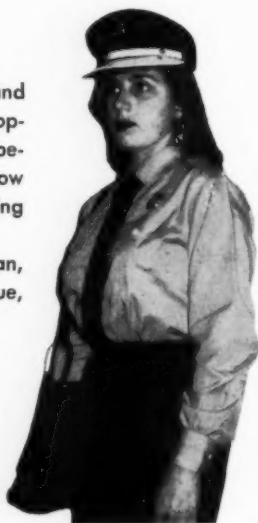
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## Interrogation . . . . . (From Page 37)

Has he or anyone else inflicted any physical harm on you? Has he or anyone else made any promises to you? Good, I am glad to hear that they haven't done any of those things. Nor am I going to threaten you or make any promises to you. I am just interested in knowing the truth.

"Mike, sit here right next to me. What I am going to do is read the questions Mr. Arther asked you in this statement. Right after I am finished with a question, I would appreciate it if you would read me your answer. Now, if any of your answers are not the complete truth, you tell me that right after you finish reading your answer. You understand that?"

The prosecutor then begins to read the questions and the subject replies by giving his answers. After completing the reading, the prosecutor again asks if everything in the statement is the truth. If the subject claims at any time something is not the truth, the prosecutor follows this up by questioning to determine what is the truth. If the subject acknowledges that everything in the typewritten confession is the truth, the prosecutor should say:

"All right, Mike, I want to get your story my way. I am going to forget what you told Mr. Arther, and I want you to do the same."

The prosecutor then gets a confession in his usual manner and form, just as if the subject had never given a previous confession. Of course, all of the above is said and done with no one in the room who had any connection with the first confession.

There are several important advantages to this entire procedure. First, if the defense attorney claims the original confession was gained only because the interrogator used improper methods such as force, the defense must almost now make a similar claim about the prosecutor. At least the defense must think of some reason why the second confession should not be allowed into evidence.

As we all know, it is easy for a lawyer to claim force on the part of the police and interrogators. However, to make this charge against the prosecutor is really a drastic step and is very, very seldom done.

The second advantage is that if any part of the first confession is declared inadmissible, including possibly the entire confession, or if the interrogator forgot to include an important point, the second confession is the "ace-in-the-hole."

The reason for being in a different room, having the interrogator out of the room, and having the prosecutor tell the subject what is recommended above is to destroy completely the possible defense allegation that the subject twice confessed because of original force, threats, or promises made by the interrogator.

The third advantage of this procedure is that now yet another confession can be introduced against the defendant. Judges and jurors alike will put more faith and reliance in the interrogator's testimony when they learn that the defendant gave a very similar confession to the prosecutor himself.

Fourth, since the prosecutor now has a stake in this



Page 37)  
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case, it will possibly be more vigorously handled than if his office was overlooked by the interrogator. Also, the prosecutor might have had some doubts about just how strong the case is and/or had doubts about the legality of the first confession. But now that he has obtained a confession of his own, he certainly will not have any doubts.

### Interviewing the Suspect After the Confession

After making the confession as irrevocable as possible, the interrogator should not end the interrogation at that point. For now the interrogator has a golden opportunity to check into his own effectiveness and also learn more about the criminal mind and how it works.

After the written confession is completely finished, the interrogator should say to the confessed person, "Mike, now that this is all over with, what made you finally decide to tell me the truth?" The subject should also be asked such things as why he did not tell the truth to previous interrogators, why he did not tell the truth at the beginning of this interrogation, what did the interrogator do or say that the subject did not like, what did the interrogator do or say that he did like, why and when did the subject decide to tell the truth.

Answers to such questions are usually extremely frank and illuminating. The interrogator should jot down the answers so he can periodically review a file of such interviews. This procedure is bound to increase in interrogator's effectiveness.

This is the second of four chapters dealing with written confessions. Next month's chapter will explain what should be included in the typewritten confession and why. END

### Latent Print . . . . . (From Page 24)

he can visualize the objects that the burglar might have touched, and give them special attention.

As to the types of powders and brushes used in searching, it would greatly benefit the searcher to experiment with all types, so that he may use the ones that will render him the results that he wants, or the best results obtainable in a particular search. END



Art Kravitz

"Of course it's last year's plate. The color of this year's clashed dreadfully with the car."

March, 1958

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Better Deal in uniform  
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## The Police Department of Martinsville, Virginia

by Major F. M. Bowman, Jr.  
Chief of Police



**D**URING THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS, and especially since the end of World War II, Police administrators all over the United States have stressed the need for better trained men and women in their respective departments—training in scientific methods of criminal investigation, photography, firearms, fingerprinting, records systems, radar for combating traffic violations and public relations. Qualification standards have reached an all time high and are expected to become more rigid as time goes on. Training is one of the most important functions of our department.

The City of Martinsville, Virginia, embracing an area of 9.2 square miles, population approximately 20,000, lo-

cated fifty miles south of Roanoke, Virginia, on Routes 220 and 58, about forty miles east of the famous Blue Ridge Parkway, is the heart of the furniture manufacturing center of Virginia.

Martinsville, Virginia, has operated for the past ten years under the City Manager form of government. At present the City Manager is Julian F. Hirst, formerly City Manager of Pulaski, Virginia. John W. Shultz, radio executive, is mayor.

Harold W. Stultz retired at age 65 as Chief of Police on October 1, 1956, after serving as Chief of Police for thirty-five years and saw the city grow from a few hundred persons to its present population, and the Police Department from four men to twenty-eight and five women School Guards.

Our school system is considered one of the best in the South, headed by the very capable Lester M. Carper, Superintendent. We have an abundant water and electric supply. A portion of the electric power is supplied by the Philpott Dam Reservoir located about seven miles northwest in Henry County. There are twelve furniture companies in the city and within a radius of seven miles, several tobacco warehouses for the sale of leaf tobacco, eight garment manufacturing companies, an E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company plant and numerous other small manufacturers.

The Police Department, as of July 1, 1955, had a complement of twenty-eight men including the Chief of Police. Today there are thirty members including the Chief of Police, one secretary and one clerk-typist.

In 1955 F. M. Bowman, Jr., then Chief of Police at South Boston, Virginia, joined the Martinsville, Virginia Department as Assistant to the Chief of Police and on October 1, 1956, was appointed Chief of Police to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Harold W. Stultz.

During the month of July, 1955, a new record system was inaugurated and the task of changing approximately 15,000 records began. This had to be done in spare time and all cur-

rent arrests and records kept up-to-date. This was a tremendous task but was accomplished by one secretary with the help of the Assistant Chief of Police and one Police Sergeant. This was completed in fourteen months. Our records system is now considered one of the best in the State of Virginia, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent who assisted us in setting it up. The system is very simple. It consists of a 3 x 5 index card with a complete description of subject, picture number, fingerprint classification and number. All information on the subject after the first arrest is placed in a jacket which remains as a permanent record in the files of the Police Department until and after the person is deceased.

An accident report file was set up by name and location, also an Accident Spot Map to assist in Accident Prevention Program.

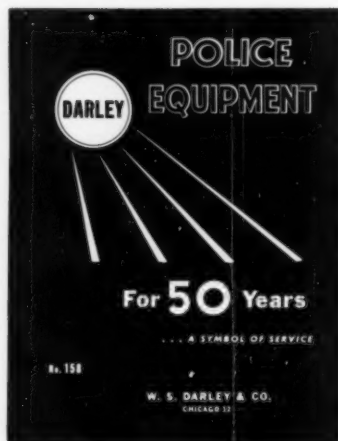
During the year 1956 all members of the department attended and passed satisfactorily a two-week course (48 hours) in Accident Investigation, Traffic, Search and Seizure, Laws of Arrest and Public Relations taught by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Judge of Municipal Court, Virginia State Police and several attorneys from the Martinsville-Henry County Bar Association.

Six officers attended a two-week training school at First Division Headquarters of the Virginia State Police, Richmond, Virginia under the supervision of the Virginia Chiefs of Police Association. Two officers attended a one day Arson School at Charlottesville.

(Continued on Page 65)



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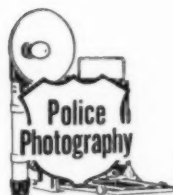
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# The Camera Column

by David O. Moreton



## Film—The Negative Material, Part II

On the chart that appeared in last month's column you may have noted that the third column is titled DIN. This is the European method of indicating the exposure index. A literal translation of the term DIN is Deutsche Industrienorm. This sensitometric system of classifying film emulsions is most commonly used in Germany but is in general use on the continent.

Last month I listed the characteristics of all emulsions and explained speed—sensitivity to light. To continue our discussion on film, the negative material, this month we will talk about color sensitivity.

Negative materials for black-and-white photography register the image formed by the camera lens in terms of brightness differences. As the camera lens is often compared to the human eye it might be well to do so in this instance. When we look at anything, a person, a mountain or a house our eyes register two distinct sensations. One is differences in color and the other is differences in brightness. Naturally colors appear brighter in the glare of flood lights or sunlight than in shadow or dim available light.

Negative materials for black-and-white photography register the subject formed by the camera lens only in terms of brightness differences. On the negative, the color differences are translated into brightness differences.

Negative materials have different qualities, that is, in the way each interprets these color differences. These emulsion qualities are broken down into four basic classifications and are as follows: **Panchromatic, Orthochromatic, Infrared, Non-color-Sensitized.**

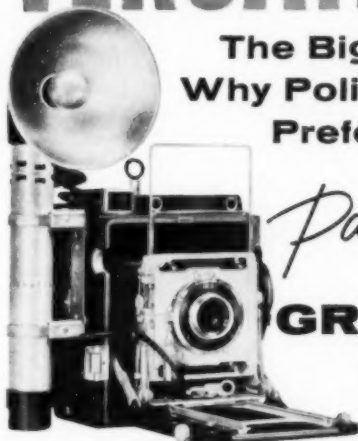
**Panchromatic Emulsions** head the list because they are sensitive to the same range of colors to which the human eye is sensitive. Thus a photograph taken with a Pan film appears more natural than the same one taken with a film in the other three classifications. Such a photograph will have the relative brightnesses that are most nearly like those seen by the eye of the person taking the picture.

Film manufacturers all recommend that all of the Panchromatic emulsions be handled in total darkness without the use of the usual darkroom safelight. This is recommended because of Panchromatic film's sensitivity to all colors of light. However it is permissible to use a safelight for short periods. Most Kodak Panchromatic film instruction sheets carry the following note as the second paragraph "Safelight: Total darkness required. A Kodak Safelight Filter, Wrattan Series 3 (dark green), in a suitable safelight lamp with a

(Continued on Next Page)

# VERSATILITY

The Big Reason  
Why Police Officers  
Prefer the ...



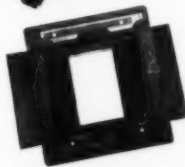
*Pacemaker*  
**GRAPHIC\***  
**45**

In no other field does the versatility of the Pacemaker Graphic mean more than in law enforcement work. Features like ground glass focusing, interchangeable lenses, and long extension bellows permit the police officer to meet every photographic situation. Also contributing to the Graphic's remarkable versatility are the many accessories that can be used. A few important ones are illustrated and briefly described below.



### Graphic Polaroid Back

This accessory adapts the Pacemaker Graphic for "picture-in-a-minute" photography—permitting a positive check of the picture before the evidence is removed.



### Graflok Dividing Back

The Dividing Back offers real film economy. It is particularly valuable for identification or "mug" shots. It permits taking two vertically proportioned 2½" x 4" pictures on one sheet of 4" x 5" film.



### Graphic Roll Holder

Permits use of economical 120 size roll film without sacrificing the top quality picture-taking ability of the Pacemaker Graphic. Has its own dark slide to allow instant replacement with film holder without loss of any exposures. Can be used with ground glass.

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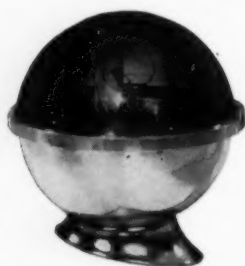
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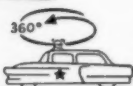
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**Camera . . . . . (From Page 53)**  
 15 watt bulb can be used for a few seconds only, at 4 feet, after development is half completed."

Dark green is used because, generally, the Panchromatic emulsions are less sensitive to green than other colors, and also our eyes are more sensitive to it at low illumination than to other colors.

Panchromatic films are sensitive to invisible ultra-violet light as well as to all visible colors. They are further classified into two types—B and C. They are grouped with respect to their relative sensitivities to blue green and red light.

Type B films have a relatively high sensitivity to green which most closely approximates the color sensitivity of our eyes.

Type C films have a relatively high sensitivity to red and a resultingly higher speed when used in artificial light.

Now let's jump to the non-color-sensitized emulsions which are at the other extreme. These "ordinary" films have a basic sensitivity to ultraviolet, violet and blue light. This sensitivity results in an emulsion that registers blues as being light, and all other colors as being dark. In bright sunlight these emulsions make blues look like a neutral color and the other colors like a neutral color in the shade.

A negative from this "ordinary film" produces a photographic print which reproduces trees and grass as dark patches against nearly white skies. A subject thus reproduced has an unnatural appearance and because of this unnaturalness these emulsions or films are now used only for special purposes in which natural rendering is not important.

For producing photographic copies of black and white originals or photographs of colorless items as gun parts, guns or machine parts these emulsions are capable of giving extreme contrast, which is sometimes wanted. Since these emulsions are not sensitive to the red and yellow end of the color

spectrum, they can be safely handled in a darkroom illuminated by a bright red safelight. Use of such a safelight permits inspection of the film during development, which affords visual control of the process.

**Orthochromatic Films** are those that have an emulsion that is sensitive to green as well as to blue and ultraviolet. This additional color sensitivity is obtained by the addition of the necessary sensitizing dyes in the emulsion. Orthochromatic emulsions register red as dark and green and blue as light. While this rendering more closely approaches that of the human eye, it fails to accurately reproduce the relative brightnesses seen by the eye. Orthochromatic emulsions are popular in press work and in portraiture, especially for portraits of men.

The Orthochromatic sensitivity tends to increase or heighten the character line in portraits. When used with photoflash or photofloods, it aids in securing proper reproduction of flesh tones.

Here at the LAW AND ORDER Test Laboratory, I make use of Kodak Commercial Ortho Film quite often for certain photographic problems. It is especially good where speed and red sensitivity are not required.

Because Orthochromatic emulsions are not sensitive to red light, they can be processed in the illumination afforded by a deep red safelight.

**Infrared Emulsions** are identical in sensitivity to "ordinary" or non-color-sensitized emulsions, but in addition are sensitive to infrared radiation. Infrared is, as you know, invisible and has a longer wave length than visible red light. Because of this, infrared penetrates or passes through atmospheric haze and fog. This characteristic adapts it to many specialized projects such as aerial photography and night photography. The use of infrared in total darkness with infrared film presents a number of interesting surveillance possibilities, which will be discussed in a later column.

Next under the different characteristics of emulsions was listed graini-

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ness. This characteristic is common to all film materials as well as print materials. A properly exposed black and white negative has uniform tones ranging from light to dark when viewed without magnification. But if you view this same negative or a print from it with a microscope of sufficiently high magnification both are seen to be made up of a grainy or granular structure. This impression of what may be called non-uniformity or unevenness in the film image is called graininess. It is caused by an irregular distribution of silver halide crystals, rather than by each separate grain which is only visible under magnifications in excess of those used in making the average photographic enlargement.

The graininess of a given emulsion type depends partially upon the size of the silver halide crystals before development and partially upon the grouping together of the silver grains during development. As a general rule it may be said that slow emulsions are fine grained and that the faster the emulsion the coarser the grain. The tendency of the silver grains or crystals to group during development can be reduced by the use of a fine-grain developer.

However, the use of such fine-grain developers as Kodak Microdol, DK 20 and other fine-grain developers of this general type, while producing a negative with noticeably less graininess, do

so at a corresponding loss in film speed. Graininess of a negative is most apparent in areas of uniform tone or density and the middle section of the tonal scale. Graininess in the prints from negatives increases as the density of the negatives increases. Thus if proper control of the developing process is maintained and the proper exposure used a negative with approximately equal graininess with a given film should result. This is of course true only when development is carried out to the proper tone gradient for that particular film.

**Contrast** is the next emulsion characteristic, and is the term used in describing the degree of difference in tone between the lightest and darkest areas in any photograph. Density is measured in terms of gamma. Gamma is defined as a definite, numerical indication of the degree of photographic contrast as seen in relation to the subject contrast. Thus a gamma of 1 indicates that the contrast between the film image and the subject are the same.

Thus it may be simply said that contrast is used to describe the way in which certain emulsion registers the differences between tones of the original subject. If these tonal differences are the same or closely approximate that of the subject, the emulsion is said to have **normal contrast**. If these tonal differences are reduced by the

emulsion, the emulsion is said to have **low contrast**. If the tonal differences are exaggerated, the emulsion is said to have a **high contrast**.

Normal contrast emulsions are generally used for average, every-day photography where it is desirable to reproduce the subject in the proper tone proportion. Where it is necessary to photograph subjects with extreme brightness range, that is from brilliant white to deep dark shadows, a low contrast emulsion is used. In cases where it is necessary to produce photographic copies of black and white originals or some other similarly toned originals, a high contrast emulsion is used to separate the image into the two tones desired. The many variations between these contrasts can be controlled with the proper selection of the film and then with the proper balance between exposure and development.

### Wedge Spectograms

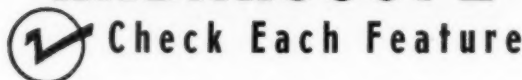
The color sensitivity of a negative material is usually shown by wedge spectograms, such as those illustrated. The numbers beneath the horizontal axis represent the color of light or the wavelengths in millimicrons (m or millionths of a millimeter). These spectograms are positive prints from films which have been exposed to a light spectrum through a neutral density wedge. This wedge is opaque at the top, decreasing in density or

(Continued on Next Page)

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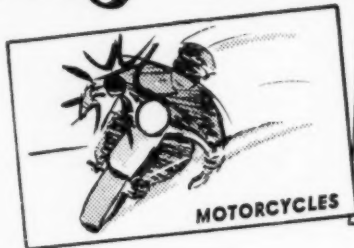
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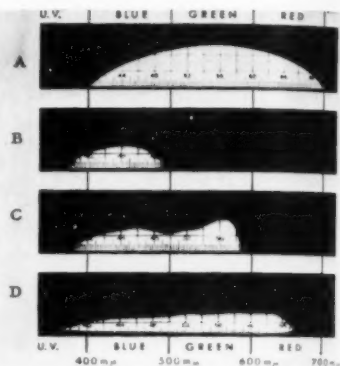
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## Camera . . . . (From Page 55)

opacity until it is transparent at the bottom. As the transmitted light diminishes toward the top, the height of the film image at any point is an indication of the film's response to that particular wavelength. Due to the absorption of much of the ultraviolet by the lens system of the spectograph, the indicated ultraviolet sensitivity of all films, as shown by the wedge spectrograms, is lower than the true value. The spectrograms show relative color sensitivity only, and give no indication of film speed.



Reprinted from the "Kodak Data Book, Films"

- A. Sensitivity of the Eye—Approximate sensitivity of the normal eye.
- B. Non-Color-Sensitized—Have only the ultraviolet and blue-violet sensitivity inherent in every silver halide emulsion.
- C. Orthochromatic—Ultraviolet, blue and green sensitivity.
- D. Panchromatic—Sensitivity closely approximating that of the eye.

## Tribute . . . . (From Page 23)

sheriff's department and by the time the sheriff gets here the strange car would disappear and the phone calls quit. But I was scared and chills ran down my spine. I called my best friend and she stayed with me until my husband came home from work. He has been a patrolman for eight years and each day or night holds the possibility of grief.

My husband was born to be a cop. He believes so strongly in law and order! After two years in the army, he spent four years in Richland, Washington, had FBI training and has spent the last five years in this town.

I give thanks to God for the brave men who every day are willing to give their lives so that communities all over our country may be free from crime. In particular I pay tribute to my husband because I love him very much.



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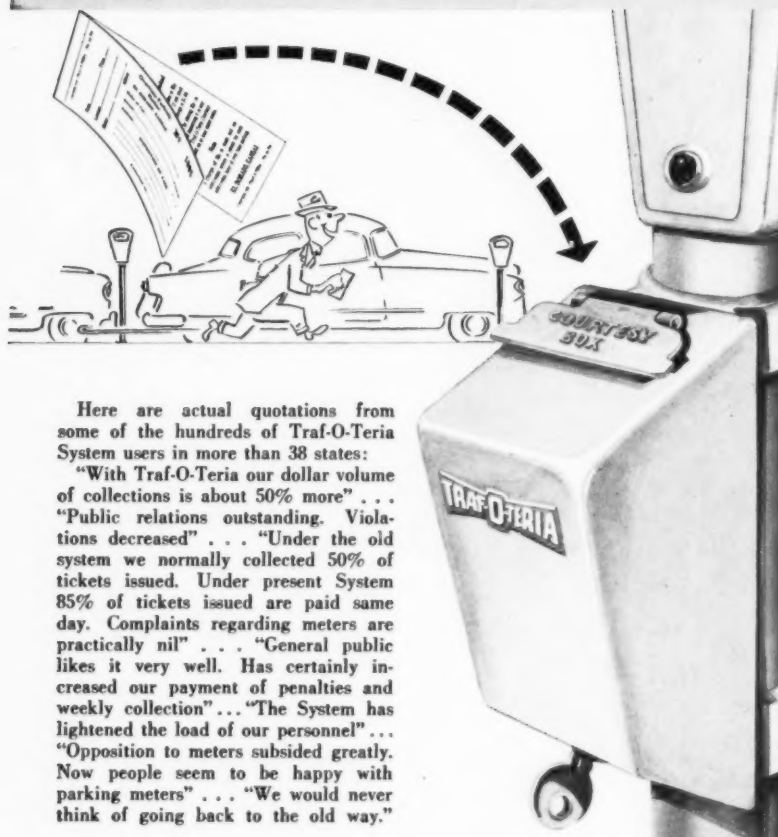
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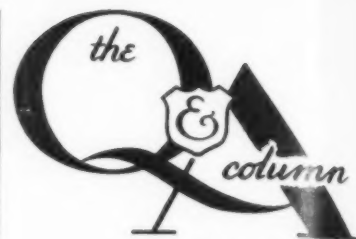
The Traf-O-Teria System provides the missing elements you need to complete your metered parking control. It helps to discourage violations and produces more revenue — in a way that wins public support and endorsement. It affords polite, considerate enforcement . . . removes the "branded as a felon" feeling that antagonizes many good citizens. It speeds and simplifies ticket issuance and accounting . . . eliminates the evil of "ticket fixing." It adds the final touch of thoughtfulness that wins hearty community approval for your parking control methods.

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Compiled by

**John I. Schwarz,**

Chief of Police, Easton, Penna.

- Q.** May a witness on cross-examination be asked if he has not expressed or entertained hostility, or acted in an unfriendly manner, towards the accused?
- A.** Yes.
- Q.** What is the rule relative to redirect examination?
- A.** The rule is that a party calling a witness may re-examine him after he has been cross-examined, for the purpose of explaining contradictions or inconsistent statements, or for the purpose of ascertaining the real meaning of language used on the cross-examination.

### Written Memorandum

- Q.** May a written memorandum be inspected by the adverse counsel?
- A.** Yes.
- Q.** Can a witness refresh his memory from a memorandum written by another if he does not recollect when it was made, or has never seen it?
- A.** The witness could not refresh his memory unless he recollected the memorandum having been written, when it was made, and that he saw it at the time it was written and knew it to be correct.
- Q.** Can new questions be put on redirect examination?
- A.** Not unless they are connected in some way with the cross-examination.
- Q.** On redirect examination, will counsel be permitted to ask questions which will explain answers brought out on cross-examination from which wrong inferences might be drawn by the jury?
- A.** Yes.
- Q.** May a witness be recalled to correct erroneous testimony?
- A.** Yes.
- Q.** After a witness for the prosecution has left the witness stand, may he be recalled by counsel for the accused to lay a foundation for his impeachment?
- A.** Yes.
- Q.** May a defense witness be recalled by the prosecuting attorney to lay a foundation for his impeachment?
- A.** Yes.
- Q.** Is counsel allowed to extricate an untruthful witness from his difficulties and inconsistencies?

(Continued on Page 61)



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# POLICE SCIENCE EQUIPMENT

**I**N KEEPING with our effort to publish a quick reference directory of equipment and suppliers, this month we have compiled a listing of sources where instruments used in the practice of police science may be obtained. After each firm's name is a Code number which will explain their activities.

**Code A:** Cameras, film and accessories.

**Code B:** Optical equipment, lenses, microscopes, comparison microscopes, ballistics equipment, magnifying equipment.

**Code C:** Tape or wire recording equipment, timing equipment, chemical breath test apparatus, underwater search and recovery equipment.

**Code D:** Fingerprint equipment and accessories, punched card systems, identification file systems, photo-identification equipment.

**Code E:** Lie detectors, graphic detectors and records, recording equipment for retaining verbal evidence, and miscellaneous equipment.

**Ace Fingerprint Equipment Co.,** 325 W. Huron, Chicago, Ill. Code D.

**Admiral Corp.,** 3800 Courtland St., Chicago 48, Ill. Code C.

**Althor Products,** 2301 Benson Ave., Brooklyn 14, N. Y. Code E.

**American Optical Co.,** Scientific Instrument Div., P. O. Box A, Buffalo, N. Y. Code A & B.

**American Photocopy Equipment Co.,** 1920 W. Peterson Ave., Chicago 26, Ill. Code D.

**Amplifier Corp. of America,** 398 Broadway, New York 13, N. Y. Code C & E.

**Argus Cameras, Inc.,** Div. of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich. Code A & D.

**Associated Research, Inc.,** 3795 W. Belmont Ave., Chicago 18, Ill. Code E.

**Automatic Signal Div.,** Eastern Industries, Regent St., East Norwalk, Conn. Code C.

**B & W Associates,** Michigan City, Ind. Code E.

**Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,** Scientific Div., 635 St. Paul St., Rochester 2, N. Y. Code A & E.

**Bell & Howell Co.,** 7100 McCormick Rd., Chicago 45, Ill. Code A.

**Burke & James, Inc.,** 321 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 14, Ill. Code A & D.

**Bushnell Optical Corp.,** 41-43 E. Green, Pasadena 1, Calif. Code B.

**George F. Cake,** 1744 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley 9, Calif. Code C & D.

**Conway Fingerprint Labs.,** 6243 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Code D.

**Criminal Research Products, Inc.,** Conshohocken, Pa. Code A, B, C, D, E.

**Darley & Co.,** W. S., 2810 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Code C & D.

**Dick & Co., A. B.,** 5700 W. Touhy Ave., Chicago 31, Ill. Code D.

**Douglas & Sturgess,** 475 Bryant St., San Francisco 7, Calif. Code D.

**Dupont de Nemours & Co., E. I.,** Photo Products Dept., de Nemours Building, Wilmington 98, Del. Code A.

**Eastman Kodak Co.,** 343 State St., Rochester 4, N. Y. Code A, B, D.

**Edmund Scientific Corp.,** 101 E. Gloucester Pike, Barrington, N. J. Code B.

**Fargo Company,** 1162 Bryant St., San Francisco 3, Calif. Code C & E.

**Faurot, Inc.,** 299 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y. Code A, B, C, D, E.

**Federal Identification Co.,** 1715 W. Grand Ave., Oklahoma City 8, Okla. Code D.

**Federal Laboratories, Inc.,** Saltsburg, Pa. Code C & D.

**Gates & Co.,** George W., Hempstead Tpke & Lucille Ave., Franklin Square, L. I., N. Y. Code D.

**General Aniline & Film Corp.,** Anaco Div., 175 Clinton St., Binghamton, N. Y. Code A.

**General Electric Co.,** X-Ray Division, Milwaukee, Wisc. Code B.

**Graflex, Inc.,** 3750 Monroe Ave., Rochester 8, N. Y. Code A, B, C, E.

**Heitz, Karl,** 418 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y. Code A & B.

**Hett Associates, Inc.,** 603 Grand Ave., Englewood, N. J. Code D.

**Hunter Photo-Copist, Inc.,** Syracuse, N. Y. Code D.

**International Business Machines Corp.,** 590 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y. Code D.

**Institute of Applied Science,** 1920 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago, Ill. Code D.

**Interstate Photo Supply Co.,** 17 West 17th St., New York 11, N. Y. Code A.

**Jewett Manufacturing Co.,** 201 Del Mar Place, San Gabriel, Calif. Code A.

**Keyes, Inc.,** Frederick G., 243 Broadway, Cambridge 37, Mass. Code C.

**Keystone Manufacturing Co.,** 157 Hallet St., Boston 24, Mass. Code A.

**Kling Photo Corp.,** 257 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Code A.

**Korona Camera Works,** Fairport, Rochester, N. Y. Code A.

**M&E Marine Supply Co.,** P. O. Box 601E, Camden 1, N. J. Code C.

**Magnecord, Inc.,** 1101 S. Kilbourne Ave., Chicago 24, Ill. Code C & E.

**Microchemical Specialties Co.,** 1834 University Ave., Berkeley 3, Calif. Code E.

**Miles Reproducer Co., Inc.,** 812 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y. Code C & E.

**Minox Processing Laboratories,** 107-14 71st Rd., Forest Hills 75, N. Y. Code A.

**Mosler Research Products, Inc.,** 1 Keeler St., Danbury, Conn. Code C.

**Muni-Quip Corp.,** 868 W. Center, Decatur, Ill. Code C.

**Park Magnets,** 1557 Green Bay Rd., Highland Park, Ill. Code C.

**Pitt, F. Morton,** 135 E. Las Tunas Drive, San Gabriel, Calif. Code D.

**Polaroid Corp.,** 730 Main St., Cambridge 39, Mass. Code A.

**Presto Recording Corp.,** P. O. Box 500, Paramus, N. J. Code E.

**Remington Rand, Inc.,** 314 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Code D.

**Rolatape, Inc.,** 1741 14th St., Santa Monica, Calif. Code C.

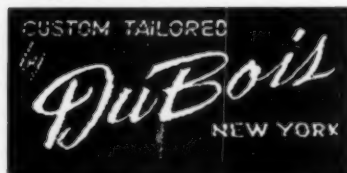
**Scott Aviation Corp.,** 207 Erie St., Lancaster, N. Y. Code C.

**Security Electronics Corp.,** 589 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. Code A.

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Q. Can a witness be compelled to  
answer incriminating questions?  
A. No.  
Q. If a witness refuses to answer relevant questions without a satisfactory excuse, or acts insolently or disrespectfully towards the court or jury, what offense may he be guilty of?  
A. Contempt.  
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Ultra-Violet Products, Inc., 5114 Walnut Grove Ave., San Gabriel, Calif. Code D.  
Unitron Instrument Division, United Scientific Co., 204-206 Milk St., Boston 9, Mass. Code B.  
Zeiss, Inc., Carl, 485 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Code A.



(Continued from Page 58)

which he has plunged, by repeating to him his evidence on direct examination?

A. This should not be allowed.

Q. Can a witness be compelled to answer incriminating questions?

A. No.

Q. If a witness refuses to answer relevant questions without a satisfactory excuse, or acts insolently or disrespectfully towards the court or jury, what offense may he be guilty of?

A. Contempt.

Q. When the witness has the statutory right to answer pertinent questions only, can he be committed for contempt if he refuses to answer those which are not pertinent?

A. No.

Q. Has the accused the right to be confronted with the witnesses against him?

A. Yes, the accused has a right to meet adverse witnesses face to face, and to cross-examine them.

Q. May a witness testify as to a conclusion?

A. No.

Q. May a witness testify as to the inference he drew from certain facts?

A. No.

Q. May a witness give his impression if gained from facts personally perceived?

A. Yes; subject to the ruling of the court.

Q. Can a defendant be compelled to make a footprint for comparison?

A. No; but a shoe may be removed for this purpose.

Q. Where an officer requests an accused, who did not refuse, to place his foot in a track, is the evidence of identity thereby revealed admissible against the accused?

A. Yes.

Q. Can fingerprint impressions be taken by force?

A. Yes, for the purpose of registration and record of confinement.

Q. Can fingerprints taken by force be admitted as evidence against a defendant to prove guilt of the crime charged?

A. Yes. The constitutional prohibition that an accused may not be compelled to be a witness against himself is a prohibition of the use of physical or moral compulsion to extort communications from him, and not an exclusion of his body as evidence. Compelling a person to be fingerprinted and then identifying him by those fingerprints has been held not to constitute a violation of the constitutional privilege.

Q. Will fingerprints be received as evidence to identify an accused as the guilty person where the defendant suffers his prints to be taken?

A. Yes.

Q. Where fingerprints are obtained by request, trick, or inducement to sign name on a sheet of paper, would such evidence be admissible against the defendant?

A. Yes.

Q. What is a credible witness?

A. A credible witness is one with knowledge and capacity, who gives competent testimony that is worthy of belief.

(Continued on Next Page)



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For further information circle #27 on Readers Service Card



## Q & A . . . . . (From Page 61)

- Q. How may a jury determine the credibility of a witness and the weight to be given his testimony?
- A. The jury may consider his bearing or demeanor, his manner or appearance, his age, his interest or bias, his intelligence and opportunity to know and remember the facts, his willingness to speak the truth, and whatever circumstances may indicate his reliability or unreliability while testifying on material matters.
- Q. If a witness becomes hostile, and testifies to relevant matters in direct contradiction to prior statements made out of court, may impeachment proceedings be instituted?
- A. Yes. He may be cross-examined regarding the contradictory statements, and evidence of his prior statements may be introduced in effort to impeach his contradictory testimony. END



### Arson Investigator's Seminar

A five day intensive training program designed especially for arson investigators will be held April 28 to May 2, 1958 in the Memorial Union Building on the Purdue University campus, Lafayette, Indiana.

This will be the 14th seminar of its kind, and is sponsored by the Public Safety Institute of Purdue University with the cooperation of the International Association of Arson Investigators. There will be training for the new investigator as well as advanced techniques for the veteran. A review of the latest laboratory aids and specific training will lead to more effective

detection, apprehension, prosecution and conviction of the arsonist.

If you wish detailed information about this seminar, write Professor Shelby Gallien, Director Public Safety Institute, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

### Police Photographers

The New England Police Photographers Association held its annual meeting at the Town Hall Annex, Belmont, Mass., with Chief Hyde of the Belmont Police Department as host. The main order of business was the election of the following officers: President, Chief Walter Schouler of the Ashland (Mass.) Police Department; Vice President, William Carnes of the Watertown (Mass.) Police Department; Treasurer, Joseph Connolly of the Natick (Mass.) Police Department; Secretary, Roger Maconi of the Framingham (Mass.) Police Department.

The following men were elected for two year terms as members of the Executive Committee: Lieut. Guy Bacheller, of the Maine State Police; Willard Hardigan, of the Metropolitan District Commission Police, Boston, Mass.; and William Kilduff, of the Wellesley (Mass.) Police Department.

A very interesting program on Polaroid Transparency System was presented, followed by a demonstration of the new Ilford variable contrast paper.

### New Police Training Program

The University of Missouri, in cooperation with the Missouri Police Chiefs Association, will conduct a short course for police officers on March 3-6, 1958 in the Memorial Student Union Building at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. The subjects to be covered were selected as a result of a questionnaire sent to all the police chiefs and sheriffs in the state and will be for basic, advanced, and police administrators, all training to be concurrent. The fee will be \$5.00, payable at the time of registration. March 3, 1958.

### Burglar Alarm . (From Page 48)

truder is near the point being protected; (2) ring for 2 minutes, stop and ready itself for immediate alarm should the intruder return; or (3) ring until someone turns it off. For further information circle #363 on the Readers Service Card.

### Word Picture . (From Page 26)

As one officer has the prisoner covered, his partner unwittingly steps between him and the prisoner. The prisoner can use this careless policeman as a shield and even a hostage for escape. Follow the rules of safety and never conduct a front search.

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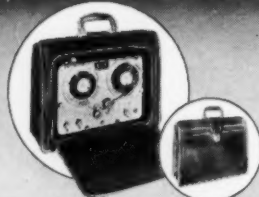
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For further information circle #17 on R. S. Card

## "Our Friend John"

Some Recollections of John A. Dondero  
1900-1957

THE EXHIBITOR next to us at the Spring Lake Conference of the New Jersey Assn. Chiefs of Police turned and said, "How about coming along with us to the golf range and bang out a bucket of balls?" That was back in 1953 when we first started to visit conferences and the friendly speaker was John Dondero, the late president of Faurot, Inc. We joined "them"—Matt Birk (Simpson's) and George Wilbert (then of Metcalf) and went to hit golf balls on the driving range. It was our initial contact with the "fingerprint man" and from that moment on we found that any time we needed information that was in his line, we called on John.

One of the first questions we ever asked him was—"Why is your firm called Faurot?" We inferred that he might have purchased a ready-made business—but no. John was a research chemist with a background of dyes and solvents. He met a former deputy police commissioner of New York City who presented a problem to him. He was looking for a stainless method of taking fingerprints. The man was

a paper on "How To Tap A Telephone", we went to him as an expert to check the paper's correctness. At that session, we learned that he also designed many investigation rooms with "bugging" and other paraphernalia.

It is difficult to think of another man connected with the business of law enforcement who had as many personal contacts with the men he served as did John Dondero. Each year he travelled thousands of miles to attend conferences. He talked with people and found out their problems, then he designed kits to meet their needs.

As an example, his interest in identification problems led to the development of a method of using his inkless system to identify lost or stolen dogs. By collecting thousands of noseprints, he found it evident that definite arrangements of islands and valleys were as individual as the whorls, loops, etc., on human fingers.

Another product of John's creative mind was the invention of Printosol. This is a solution which develops old and new finger prints on papers, documents and unpainted wood where it is difficult to bring out prints.

Among the most recent of his contributions to the field of criminology is the Foto-Beuser. This piece of equipment attaches to a Graflex Camera and allows a person to take a picture of a print on any round surface (such as an electric bulb) or on two-sided corner surface.

John Dondero was born in Jersey City, N. J. November 11, 1900—graduated from Manual Training High School in Brooklyn, N. Y. and received his degree from City College, New York. His favorite sport while in college was water polo and he was captain of the C. C. N. Y. Water Polo Team.

John was proud to be a member of many law enforcement associations among which were International Assn. for Identification, International Assn. Chiefs of Police, New England Assn. Chiefs of Police, New York State Chiefs of Police, New Jersey State Chiefs of Police, and others.

The firm of Faurot, Inc. will continue to service law enforcement agencies with the same dispatch as it has done in the past. The same experienced staff will fill your requirements. Mrs. Lisette Dondero, who accompanied her husband on many of his conference trips, has the assistance of her daughter and Mr. Pierre Picard, her son-in-law, in carrying on the high standards of the company.



Joseph A. Faurot, and because he inspired John to start the business in 1932, John named the firm Faurot, Inc. in honor of his friend.

Today—Dondero's Inkless Finger Print System is not only used by law enforcement agencies, but is also used by banks to establish the identification of crippled or illiterate persons who are unable to sign their names. The system is particularly advantageous to hospitals as a clean, positive way of identifying new born babies.

John was not only an expert in the identification field, he was also an authority on the subject of electronic investigative equipment. Being aware of this fact, the moment we received



## Martinsville . . (From Page 52)

ville, Virginia, conducted by National Automobile Theft Bureau Southern Division, offices in Atlanta, Georgia.

By the end of 1956 all officers in the department had had at least fifty hours of instructions in phases of Police work. Collectively 1800 hours were devoted to training members of the Police Department.

To increase our patrol effectiveness and efficiency, on January 1, 1957, we inaugurated the one-man patrol system except for the hours from 9:30 P.M. to daylight. This has worked very satisfactorily in all sections of the city. The number of arrests has increased, especially traffic violations. We have received many favorable comments from citizens regarding the increased patrol in their section of the city.

To better protect the officers we have installed three-way radios in all cars, patrol cars are marked, installed one riot gun in each car and, in addition, a box containing 300 rounds of 38 caliber ammunition, 250 rounds of 45 caliber ammunition, 100 rounds of 00 Buck Shot, six tear gas grenades and four tear gas projectors was placed in the deck of each patrol car. One camera was purchased to be used in photographing accidents, etc. All officers have received instructions in the use and effectiveness of each as well as how to protect himself in physical combat.

During the first half of 1957 all members of the department attended a one-week training school conducted by the Henry County Sheriff's Department, and two members of the department have attended a two-week training school held at First Division Headquarters, Virginia State Police, Richmond, Virginia sponsored by Virginia League of Municipalities. Two officers will attend the same school in the second section to be held during the month of October.

On August 5th through 9th two officers attended a five-day Arson Investigation School at Williamsburg, Virginia, which was conducted by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, National Automobile Theft Bureau, Virginia State Firemens Association, Department of State Police and the Williamsburg, Virginia Fire Department.

In addition to the above training, on March 7, 1957, each officer in the department was given an examination of one hundred questions which were taken from previous training schools, Rules and Regulations governing the Police Department, City Code and problems on routine police duties. These were to be answered during off-duty hours, all papers to be completed in seven days. The answers could be secured by any means possible. The purpose was to encourage all members of the department to do some research



to get the correct answers and become familiar with the contents of the City Code, Rules and Regulations and to review past examinations.

The city has just completed a Firing Range for the use of the Martinsville Police Department. It consists of three firing lanes sixty yards long on which the Practical Pistol Course can be fired. All officers in the department will be required to qualify every ninety days.

In selecting an officer for our department we insist that he be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, high school education, good physical condition (rigid physical examination by Police Department Physician),

character investigation, written examination and oral examination. If he is lucky enough to qualify, then his training begins and continues as long as he remains with this department. I might add that I know of no department that is harder to get in and easier to get out of.

Training is the most important function of our department from the youngest rookie to the oldest member of our organization. It is a must that they avail themselves of every opportunity to further their education in the police field. If we have a member who does not wish to learn as much as possible about his work, he has no place in our organization.

As the years pass and police officers realize that training is a must to qualify them for the police profession and they take every advantage of it by making effort to increase their knowledge of police work, set high standards for qualifications, operate on a higher plane, make use of every scientific aid known to solve crimes and possess a character that is able to withstand close scrutiny, it will be then and only then that the police departments of

(Continued on Page 68)



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# Special Training For Law Enforcement Officers

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**T**HE ASSIGNMENT AND DUTIES of most law enforcement officers are varied, complex and often hazardous. The assignments that call for doing the same things over day after day become routine operation and can be handled expertly for that reason.

Then there is that special type of assignment that includes dangerous elements that can cost the officer his life. In this class one might include the arrest of burglars caught in the act, brawls in taverns, and arrests where gun play may be expected. As part of the training program to meet such emergencies, the officer is required to spend a given amount of time in target practice with his service weapon, that he may be ready to protect himself and carry out the assignment with a minimum personal risk.

The assignments which provide the basis for this article involve two specific types, which must be handled with intelligence and proper training background if unnecessary risks are to be avoided.

1. Handling mob disturbances.
2. Arrest of barricaded criminals and insane persons.

## Handling Mob Disturbances

This type of assignment does not arise too often in the U. S. A. but in many nations of the world this problem arises with sufficient frequency to cause law enforcement officials to give much thought to the plans and operation procedures to follow when such emergencies occur.

These situations usually require drastic action. This automatically suggests the use of nontoxic gases, either Chloracetophenone (tear gas) or Diphenylaminechlorarsine (sickening gas) as the humane way to handle, or resort to gun fire as the only logical option with all the repercussions that usually follow.

The infrequency of this type of emergency in the U. S. A. as well as in other countries throughout the world complicates the average training program. This results in new personnel

in many departments having little or no knowledge about when, why and how such gases should be used. Regular training courses appear to be the only practical solution to the problem.

## Arrest of Barricaded Criminals and Insane Persons

This problem arises with more frequency in the U. S. A. than does the mob or riot disturbance. Such cases usually call for cool thinking and careful planning if the lives of arresting officers are to have maximum protection. Unfortunately, only too often the officer faced with a barricaded person or persons has not had specific training on how best to handle such emergencies and loses his life in the attempt to apprehend those resisting arrest.

The infrequency of such barricade cases causes law enforcement officials (in many cases) to figure that it will never happen in their particular locality, hence why bother with gases and gas training as part of the police training program. Hundreds of in-

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stances could be listed to prove the wisdom of being properly prepared. However, the four specific cases that follow, illustrate what can happen in any community.

1. **A moderate sized community.** Police wanted a supply of gas, Council said "No" because need had never been demonstrated in that location. Within weeks a man in a barricade opened gunfire resulting in two officials being killed, one critically wounded, and the barricaded person was killed. A supply of Federal tear gas was bought immediately. Six months later another case, very similar to the first one, occurred. Federal gas gun and projectile shells were used, forcing the barricaded person to surrender. No one was injured.

2. **A fairly large city.** This city had been properly equipped with gas for many years, replacing it at expiration periods and using the replaced material for training. On a specific morning a man went berserk, shot and killed two people, barricaded himself, and killed eight more, including a city detective, before police arrived. The police training program in this city called for gassing the location and waiting for the person to come out, all of which was done from behind as much protection as the location afforded. Eventually shots were heard from inside. After a well-calculated delay the location was carefully approached.

The barricaded person had committed suicide rather than surrender. None of the law enforcement group that handled the gas assignment were injured.

3. **A barricaded case handled by a state organization.** The Official family was conscious of the value of gas and carried reasonable supplies on hand. The officer sent on a disturbance report was informed by the family that the person involved was barricaded and equipped with a deer rifle. Two officers were killed with single shots and one was wounded. Reinforcements arrived and flooded the location with tear gas, causing the barricaded individual to surrender.

4. **Two men in a midwestern state wanted for murder.** The Sheriff with a posse and the aid of the local police department went into the county to make the arrest. Police wanted to use gas but the Sheriff thought this unnecessary. The Sheriff and five officers were killed, and two others seriously wounded. The killers escaped and were located later in a rooming house in one of the large cities of Texas. Police were notified and upon arrival proceeded to fill the house with tear gas. Both murderers committed suicide rather than surrender.

#### Conclusion

Law enforcement agencies training programs should include periods for

discussion on what officers should do when confronted with either type of emergency listed. A specific plan should be established on how officers should proceed when armed criminals show unwillingness to submit to arrest. Surely the first precautionary measure should be the call for assistance, the second—and equally vital—instruction should be, "Do not approach the location without a shield protection until there is reason to feel sure the barricaded person is willing to surrender, or has taken his life rather than do so."

It is most important that the location has been properly gassed, allowing plenty of time for gas to get to all locations where the barricaded person could move to avoid the gas concentration.

The plan followed by some departments is to gas all locations except the one occupied by the barricaded person first, then gas that location. The desirability of adopting this plan should be immediately apparent.

Many officers have lost their lives due to improper training, lack of proper gas equipment or unwillingness to wait before bravely rushing to the location due to impatience and desire to prove lack of fear.

Law enforcement departments well experienced in the use of gas realize that it is difficult to over-estimate

(Continued on Next Page)

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### Training . . . (From Page 67)

the value of Federal's solid crystalline gas munitions that discharge visible gas clouds. Visible gas clouds enable officers to determine when adverse wind conditions exist. They can see that gas has been properly delivered to barricaded locations.

Should this article be responsible for saving the life of one officer by causing him to—"Stop, Look, Listen and Call for trained help" before rushing a barricaded person resisting arrest, the writer will feel that he has been fully compensated. **END**

### Martinsville . . (From Page 65)

our country can compare themselves to doctors, lawyers and the like as professionals.

We are making giant strides in that direction and if the police administrators of today will continue to strive for higher caliber men and women for their respective departments, professionalization is not in the too distant future. **END**

### Next Issue

The April issue of **LAW AND ORDER** will accent Police Photography.



(Continued from Page 49)

something more than a uniformed citizen, the local police department gives him a "special officer's" authority or the Sheriff deputizes him.

Plant protection is more than just seeing that thieves and criminals are prevented from operating. The prevention and control of fire is a major concern. Discussed in this book are types of fires, fire extinguishers and their locations, etc.

Since the United States Government is one of the largest customers for industrial plants, a portion of this book is devoted to military industrial security regulations. The final chapter covers sabotage methods and methods of combating criminals.

Mr. Davis has written his book in an interesting, easy-to-understand manner and liberally illustrated it with diagrams and photographs. **L. E. L.**

*The Problem Boy*, by Ben Solomon, Oceana Publication, 80 Fourth Ave., New York 3, N. Y., 96 pp., \$1.50 paper, \$2.50 cloth.

**A** GREAT DEAL OF TIME, effort and money have been spent in searching out the reasons for juvenile delinquency. Some 175 different causes have thus far been found, but this knowledge still has not enabled society to prevent all children from running into serious trouble.

Often these youngsters are victims, rather than culprits—victims of poor homes, poor neighborhoods, indifferent parents, lack of proper supervision, guidance, or education. They are vulnerable because of inherent weaknesses within themselves which cause them to be adversely affected by the hazards and pressures of the world in which they must live. They need special care, understanding and treatment by that unique group of people—the sincere, earnest juvenile workers who want to be their helpers, not their judges.

It is insufficient to create programs that are suited for all children; for in many instances those who are most in need of them will not participate. It is the job of the juvenile workers to seek out these problem children who so urgently need assistance. They require the individual attention of the worker who tries to by-pass the weaknesses of character and the handicaps while finding and building upon their strengths. There is no such thing as a

child who does not have some good in him somewhere—who is not worth saving.

Working with these vulnerable youngsters, trying to help them before they cross the line into the jurisdiction of the police and become full fledged delinquents requires a person who has "the soul of an evangelist, the patience of Job, the dedication of a salvationist and a heart of gold." Such a person must have a strong sense of leadership and must also set a good example by his own daily living. The author, who is a noted authority in this field, strongly stresses that these workers—professional or volunteer—should expect failures and set-backs, but must never be discouraged or defeated by them. Every stumbling block, properly handled, can be turned into a stepping stone to some future success. He also states, "Working with problem children is somewhat a dedicated labor. You are your brother's keeper."

It is not wise to enter this field with any pre-conceived ideas or formulas applying to all of these children. Each one is different, and no two can be handled alike. If possible, it is best to start working with them while they are still very young—before they become a serious headache to the community. Although this book is primarily directed toward those who wish to do preventive work, it also points out the need and the importance of proper correctional assistance for those who already have appeared before a juvenile court. Of equal importance is the follow up attention which sees to it that proper help actually is received—not just recommended.

As a juvenile since you have no doubt been asked by some newly aroused citizen, "What can I do? Where do you start?"—and wished you had the time to give a complete indoctrination lecture. This small, well-written volume is your answer. Read it for the fresh inspiration you will receive—and keep it handy for lending. **D.F.F.**

*Equal Justice Under Law*, by Carroll C. Moreland, 128 pp. Oceana Publications, 80 Fourth Avenue, New York 3, New York, \$2.75.

**I**N THESE DAYS when states rights and civil rights are under such serious discussion and debate, it is vital for each of us, as citizens, to gain a clear understanding of the manner in which justice is administered in our country. It is only through such an understanding that we can prepare ourselves to act wisely to protect those rights guaranteed us by the Constitution of the United States, as well as the various state constitutions.

The preface to "Equal Justice Under Law" contains this thought-pro-



ne good in  
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voicing statement, "We have seen personal liberties and freedom diminish and disappear elsewhere in proportion to the decline in the independence of the courts." That this could never happen to our nation was the goal of those foresighted men who played such a prominent part in its formation. They had seen and rebelled against such abuses of personal liberties and were determined to establish a judiciary system, independent from the executive branch of government, which would prevent any possible recurrence. How well they succeeded can be judged by how few major revisions have been made in the system they created.

In this slim volume, the author, a professor of law and law librarian at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, gives a clear and understandable account of how our legal system was developed. One chapter is devoted to an explanation of the constitutional guarantees, what they are, why they were added to the original document, and why they are as significant to us today as they were when formulated.

For those who are interested in the actual functions of the Courts, the author has prepared a lucid explanation of the difference in the various state and federal courts. The reason for the importance of determining

which court has jurisdiction is strongly stressed. Along these lines, it is interesting to note that a threat to "take it to the Supreme Court of the United States" is not necessarily valid for in many instances that tribunal does not have the authority to act.

Also included is information relative to the manner in which different types of cases progress through courts, as well as the part played by the various bar associations and legal aid clinics in securing and maintaining equal justice for all, regardless of race, color or creed. Of interest is the Appendix which contains the Canons of Judicial and Professional Ethics adopted by the American Bar Association.

It is felt that this book would be a good addition to the libraries of experienced law enforcement officers as well as those who are newcomers to the field. D.I.F.

### Many Thanks

In response to our request for information about the "pistol handcuff" (page 30, Feb. 1958, LAW AND ORDER) we found it is made by Viking Industries, Rockford, Ill.

## TRAFFIC MEASURING

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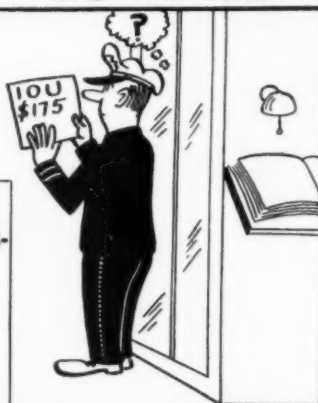
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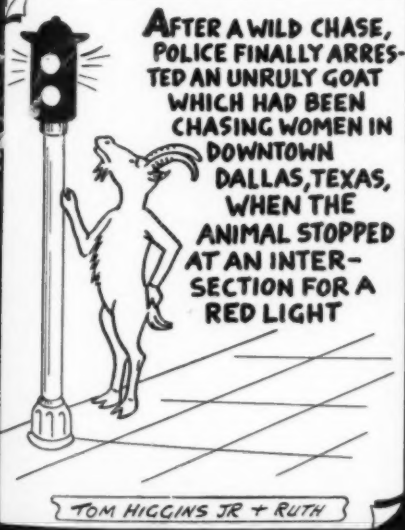
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## LAW AND OR-DITIES by HIGGINS

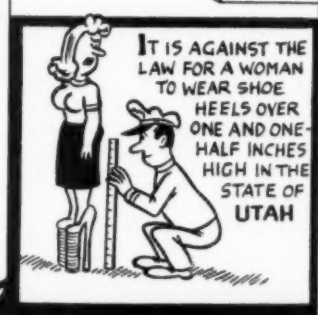
IN READING, PA., A POLICEMAN LEFT HIS WALLET IN A TELEPHONE BOOTH—IT WAS RETURNED A SHORT TIME LATER WITH A NOTE EXPLAINING THE FINDER KEPT \$175 OF THE WALLET'S \$350 CONTENTS AS A REWARD



AFTER A WILD CHASE, POLICE FINALLY ARRESTED AN UNRULY GOAT WHICH HAD BEEN CHASING WOMEN IN DOWNTOWN DALLAS, TEXAS, WHEN THE ANIMAL STOPPED AT AN INTERSECTION FOR A RED LIGHT



TOM HIGGINS JR + RUTH



March, 1958





# From the Editor

LEE E. LAWDER

**T**HIS MONTH we devote most of the editorial content of our magazine to the subject of *Police Science*. The articles which we have selected for your reading are not written in technical, textbook style for they are not necessarily meant for the men who live in the world of microscopes and x-ray machines. The technicians of law enforcement crime laboratories have a wealth of textbooks in their police libraries which are written in a manner they alone can understand. In the pages of this magazine you will find material that will be helpful to the non-specialist, law-enforcement officer.

What is this "Police Science" we hear so much about? The terminolo-

gy is not very old and it does not have the centuries of tradition which other sciences have. It is more than the technical process of analyzing blood stains or comparison of bullets.

A science is an accumulation of knowledge that has been developed by constant experience from which certain conclusions are deduced. Some of these conclusions are definite, unchanging laws. Others undergo adjustments and new evaluations as time produces better methods.

To better explain, let us take that portion of police science which deals with identification. In 1879, Dr. Alphonse Bertillon invented a system of identification which was felt to be positive and unchangeable. His system was to measure portions of the head, body and limbs of a criminal. The existing belief was that the parts measured were never alike in two persons and never changed in an individual. These statistics were kept in conjunction with a general description which included any scars or deformities a criminal might have. By 1885, the Bertillon

System was widely used in police departments.

With new developments in photography and fingerprinting, his system was replaced with something more positive. As it has been demonstrated that no two human beings in this world have exactly the same fingerprints—that fact has become one of the laws of this science. Actually, it might be classified as a law of nature.

The combination of the laws of nature, the laws of mathematics, plus the laws of many other sciences such as physics, etc., are the foundations of this new science which is used to combat crimes as surely as the science of medicine fights against disease.

Science is not human, therefore it is unbiased and unprejudiced. This comparatively new member of the science group is used to benefit mankind and its use helps convict the guilty and sets the innocent free. Police science not only includes the work done in the crime laboratories, but also new methods and systems which make law enforcement more efficient and dependable.

## Index To Our Advertisers

Agromonte, Inc., Ed.	45	Graflex, Inc.	53	Peters Cartridge Div. Remington Arms Co., Inc.	27
Althor Products	45	Greenblatt, Charles	34	Pitt, F. Morton	36 & 56
Aluminum Plumbing Fixture Corp.	20	Holligan, M. A.	22	Plymouth Div. Chrysler Corp.	21
Amplifier Corp. of America	64	High Standard Mfg. Corp.	32	Portox Company	63
Anson, Inc.	18	Highway Outfitting Co., Inc.	50	Premax Products Div., Chisholm-Ryder Co., Inc.	65
Arctic Fur Cap Corp.	65	Interarmco	33	Richards Co., S. H.	45
Associated Designers	38	Jenny, Edwin R.	45	Rolapate, Inc.	69
B & J Leather Goods Co.	32	Kantor & Co., M. G.	45	Russell Uniform Co.	43
B & W Associates	45	Kohout, Inc., John C.	45	Schwarz Co., E.	44
Badger Shirt Co.	24	Lake Erie Chemical Company	15	Scott Aviation Corp.	11
Best Uniform Co.	57	Lavigne, Inc., Donald S.	67	Signal Flare Div., Standard Railway Fusee Corp.	67
Blackinton & Co., V. H.	49	Leece-Neville Co.	47	Sireno Co., Inc.	61
Bucheimer Co., J. M.	30	Lehmann, John S.	44	Sports, Inc.	34
Burke & James, Inc.	54	Lummis Manufacturing Co.	22	Stephenson Corp.	40
Chevrolet Motor Div. of General Motors	25	Lyman Gun Sight Corp.	34	Stillwater Sales Co., Inc.	19
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Inc.	29	M & E Marine Supply	45	Toptex, Inc.	56
Criminal Research Products, Inc.	46	Macchi & Co.	56	Traf-O-Teria System	58
Cushman Motor Works, Inc.	23	Magee-Hale Park-O-Meter Co.	9	Trilling, Emanuel	51
Darley & Co., W. S.	52	Maier-Lavaty Company	8	Trippe Mfg. Co.	54
Diamond Police Equipment Co.	18	McAvoy Target Equipment Co., Inc.	30	Ungarsohn, Harry	44
Dubois & Son, Inc., A.	60	Metcalf Brothers & Co., Inc.	72	Unif Mfg. Co.	20
Ellis Textiles, Inc.	35	Motorola Communications & Electronics, Inc.	2	Warrenton Woolen Co.	51
Everson-Ross, Inc.	64	Muni-Quip Corp.	55	Wentworth-Forman Co., Inc.	45
Faurat, Inc.	39 & 66	National Police Officers Association of America	41 & 42	White Lab., H. P.	31
Federal Sign & Signal Corp.	59	Neff Laboratories, Inc., J. W.	13	Williams Gun Sight Co.	28
Forbes Stamp Co., The	45	New York Institute of Criminology	54	Wisler Western Arms	28
Ford Motor Co.	Between 36 & 37	Nielsen-Rionda, Inc.	38	Youlin Emblems, Inc.	48
Frielich, Robert	45	North American Signal Co.	62		
General Electric Co.	71	Pacific Gun Sight Company	31		
Gerber Mfg. Co.	62	Palisade Leather Case Co.	45		



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48

and Order



**1945**

*Cleveland (Tenn.) Police Department  
installs General Electric two-way radio*



**1954**

*County Sheriff's Patrol installs  
General Electric two-way radio*



**1955**

*Cleveland Fire Department installs  
General Electric two-way radio*



**1956**

*Cleveland power system installs  
General Electric two-way radio*

## Why did they all choose General Electric?

**The answer is easy: Only General Electric's Progress Line  
gives you all three**

- completely interchangeable plug-in chassis
- pre-tested, communication-type tubes for rugged  
mobile duty
- controlled reluctance microphones (in mobiles *and*  
base stations) for clearer voice transmission

—all at no extra cost!

**Authorized General Electric service is available everywhere  
in the U. S.**

Find out how your city can use General Electric two-way radio  
for more efficient municipal services. Call your G-E communi-  
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Communication Products Dept., 1438, Syracuse, N. Y.



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**GENERAL  ELECTRIC**

For further information circle #38 on Readers Service Card





**4 REASONS WHY  
METCALF FABRICS ARE  
FIRST CHOICE OF LEADING  
POLICE DEPARTMENTS**

**CERTIFIED BY U. S. TESTING CO. FOR**

- ✓ 1. Color fastness
- ✓ 2. Uniformity of shade
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**plus METCALF'S CENTURY-OLD REPUTATION  
FOR MAINTAINING QUALITY STANDARDS.**

- All wool plaid linings.
- 386 Quality Serges from 12 to 20 ounces.
- Overcoatings in 19 and 28 ounce weights.
- Elastiques for breeches.

**METCALF BROS. & CO.**

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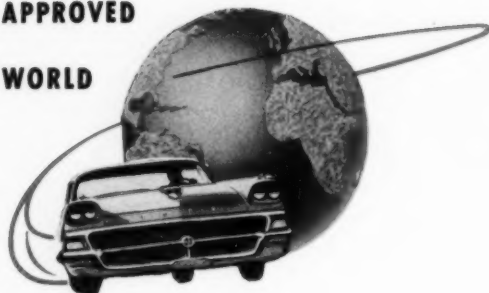
# 1958 FORD POLICE CARS and Emergency Vehicles



More Ford Police Cars Are Sold Than All Other Makes Combined



PROVED AND APPROVED  
AROUND THE WORLD



## There's nothing newer in the world than the **58 FORD!**

**PROVEN**  
rapid acceleration  
and  
top performance

In the most extensive road test ever given a new car before its introduction, the 58 Ford was driven around the world *to prove its masterful performance and roadability under the most rugged conditions imaginable.* Powered by the great 1958 Interceptor V-8 with new Cruise-O-Matic Drive, Ford conquered the steep winding roads of the Swiss Alps with easy grace . . . swept like a breeze through the rugged terrain of the Balkans . . . penetrated the great deserts and jungles of southeast Asia . . . to complete the greatest car test ever known. Here's dramatic proof that the 58 Ford delivers its own brand of high performance with real economy that's made to order for police duty.

**PROVEN**  
stamina and  
dependability

The secret of Ford's world proved and approved stamina and dependability is the great 58 Inner Ford—the new, tougher, more silent, solid and secure body and chassis, plus the mighty new 58 Ford engines with power and performance to spare whether climbing mountains or challenging blistering 100-plus degree heat. More than this has never been required of any police car, even in round-the-clock duty under the most demanding conditions. Ford's built to take it, and take it longer *with less maintenance.* No wonder more police cars are Fords than all other makes combined!

**PROVEN**  
safety and  
comfort

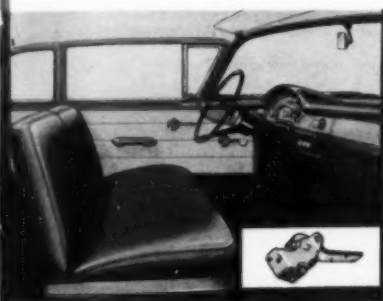
For years Ford has been the leader in safety engineering, and again in 1958, safety is the keynote of this *safest and most comfortable of all Fords!* Lifeguard Steering Wheel, Safety-Type Seat Anchorage and Lifeguard Double-Grip Door Locks are standard equipment on all 58 Ford models. New easier-handling Magic-Circle Steering means greater maneuverability, greater handling ease, greater safety in traffic. Ford's Giant-Grip Double-Sealed Brakes are designed for quick, safe stopping and minimum maintenance. The entire body and chassis construction of the sturdy new Inner Ford is designed to ride smoother, more solid and secure—and give greater passenger protection with Lifeguard Design throughout . . . further good reasons why over 70% of all state police cars sold are Fords.





Inside . . . Outside . . . All around the car . . .

## FORD FOR 58 IS A NATURAL FOR POLICE SERVICE



**ROOMY FRONT SEAT AREA**—The front seat of the 58 Ford is extra wide for comfortable seating with plenty of elbow room. There's leg room to spare, too, even for big 6-footers. Offset hinges allow a wide-opening front door for easy entrance and exit. Two-position door-checks hold front doors either 2/3- or full-open.



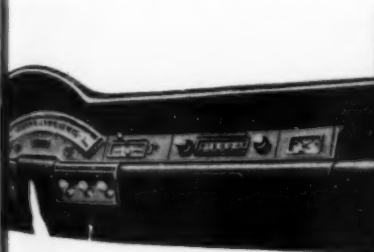
**FULL-CIRCLE VISIBILITY**—The best all-round visibility has been engineered into the 58 Ford. Front corner posts are of swept-back design to provide all-important lateral road vision. The wide wrap-around windshield is slanted at just the right angle for easy, full viewing. Side windows are large and back window is wrap-around type.



**LIFEGUARD STEERING WHEEL**—Steering wheel is designed to absorb high impact and thus lessen the chance of driver injury from the steering column in case of collision.



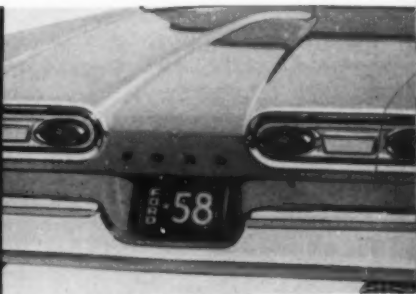
**LIFEGUARD DOUBLE SAFETY DOOR LOCK**—A high-tensile steel helps keep the lock sliding out of engagement with the striker extra passenger safety.



**NEW FUNCTIONAL DESIGN INSTRUMENT PANEL**—Ford's new 58 instrument panel is specially contoured and has recessed control knobs for extra passenger safety in case of collision. Large, readable dials are grouped for easy viewing with master-controlled illumination (from "off" to "soft" and "bright") for safer night driving.



**SAFETY-TWIN HEADLIGHTS AND WRAP-AROUND FRONT BUMPER**—Ford's new Safety-Twin headlighting system provides special lights for high beam, special lights for low. 25% wattage increase on low beam, 50% increase on high beam provides best, safest lighting for all conditions. Husky, wrap-around front bumper gives full protection.



**SAFETY-TWIN TAILLIGHTS AND WRAP-AROUND BUMPER**—The outboard unit of Ford's 1958 Safety-Tailights serves as taillight, stoplight and direct signal. The inboard unit functions as an additional light. Taillights are highly visible for greater driving safety. Wrap-around rear bumper is of one-piece construction for extra rear-end protection.



# Dependable 58 Ford POLICE CARS

## Ruggedly built . . . handsomely styled for



### 1958 FORD CUSTOM 300 SERIES

The new 58 Ford Custom 300 Series offers every important safety, ride and handling feature you could ask for in a police car—now lower in price to give you the greatest car-value in Ford Custom 300 history! Here's advanced *styling with a purpose*, from the brand-new Safety-Twin Headlights and integrated Honey-combed Grille and bumper design, to the new Safety-Twin Taillights and Sculptured Rear Deck. Ruggedly new as it is on the outside, it's the improved

Inner Ford that makes the *big difference*—with its softer-action, 4-Way Ball-Joint Front Suspension . . . smoother riding, Even-Keel Rear Suspension . . . and new, easier handling Magic-Circle Steering.

The upper car illustrated shows the optional bright-metal body side molding highlighted with ribbed gold anodized aluminum trim. The lower illustration shows the standard bright-metal body side molding.

### Comfortable, deep-dimension INTERIORS

The spacious new 1958 Custom 300 interiors provide real man-size comfort with plenty of extra leg, head and shoulder room. Large front doors (nearly four feet across) open wide for easy entry and exit. Husky Posture-Controlled Front Seat with foam-rubber padding is standard, offering 11 fore-to-aft seat positions. An optional 4-way Manual-Tilt Front Seat with 77 adjustments is also available. Standard upholstery is durable Silver Lattice-Patterned nylon cloth with Silver Shantung Vinyl bolster. Long-wearing optional packaged interiors come in a choice of medium blue, green or gray Box-Striped Nylon with lighter toned Sof-Textured Vinyl bolsters. Washable, long-wearing all-vinyl upholstery and trim, as illustrated at right, is also available as a low-cost option.





# RS MULTIPLE-DUTY VEHICLES

## ed for routine and emergency police work

### 1958 FORD RANCH WAGONS

For 58, Ford offers a new 6-passenger 2-door Ranch Wagon, plus a brand-new 6-passenger Fordor Ranch Wagon never before available. These big Ranch Wagons are now adaptable to almost any police or emergency use. They come upholstered in a choice of durable medium brown Shadow Pattern Woven Plastic or medium blue Embossed-Stitch

Vinyl with lighter toned Sof-Textured Vinyl bolster. The handsome 6-passenger Del Ranch Wagon has a distinctive outside t with a choice of new Basket-Weave Pl upholstery in two colors, or new Whip Embossed Vinyl in two colors, all harmonizing new Sof-Textured Vinyl bols Sof-Tred carpet-textured floor covering.



### 1958 FORD COUNTRY SEDANS



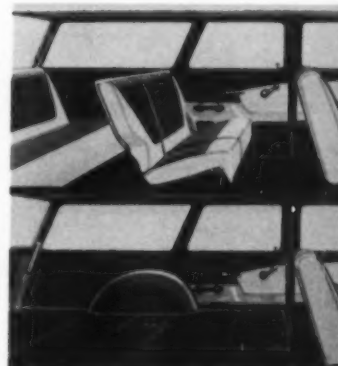
Ford's new 4-door Country Sedans come in 6-passenger model, or the 9-passenger model shown. These husky, roomy Station Wagons measure up in every way to the most exacting emergency police duty. The 6- and 9-passenger models come in a choice of two woven plastic and vinyl interiors, and two all-vinyl interiors as shown on back cover. Floor covered in durable Sof-Tred carpet-textured rubber. Available with engine-transmission combinations shown on page 7. Optional heavy duty suspension is also available.



All the 1958 Ford Station Wagons are easily adapted for ambulance, fire fighter, rescue and other law enforcement emergency uses. A special order side-opening rear door is available as shown. This door is hinged at the left side to facilitate easy, safe loading from the curb. Illustrated is a complete ambulance unit using the 6-Passenger Country Sedan with the convenience of four doors, as converted by Automotive Conversion Corporation, Birmingham, Michigan.

The roomy Country Sedan seats 9 comfortably with rear and Stowaway seats in position. Lots of leg and head room for everybody, with visibility unlimited.

With the rear seat out and the center Stowaway seat and tailgate down, there's over 37 sq. ft. of floor space that lets the vehicle double as an emergency equipment carrier.





# Ford presents 6 mighty 1958 Power Pl.

## NEW 58 POLICE INTERCEPTOR V-8 ENGINES with Precision Fuel Induction

- ★ NEW ADVANCES IN POWER WITH MORE OPERATING ECONOMY! ★ NEW SPLIT-SECOND RESPONSE
- ★ NEW LIGHTNING ACCELERATION! ★ NEW HIGH PERFORMANCE!
- ★ NEW DURABILITY FOR LONG SERVICE WITH LESS MAINTENANCE!



### Police Interceptor V-8 Packages

Two 2 Police Interceptor V-8's come with the following chassis components: Heavy duty front and rear springs; heavy duty front and rear shock absorbers; heavy duty rear axle assembly with higher capacity drive pinion bearings, axle shafts and wheel bearings; heavy duty front and rear bonded brake linings (lining area is increased to 203 sq. in. and drums are specially ribbed for better cooling, surer braking and longer lining life); 65 amp-hr battery when automatic transmission is selected; plus extra cooling capacity radiator.

These dynamic, all-new Police Interceptor V-8's are by far the most efficient, smoothest running, most responsive and economical engines ever developed for the Ford car. Here's split-second acceleration and pavement-pounding performance custom tailored to police requirements. Both engines feature Ford's new Precision Fuel Induction system with 4-barrel carburetor, free-breathing direct-passage intake manifold, large intake and exhaust valves, and self-adjusting hydraulic valve lifters, plus machined combustion chambers that polish off maximum power from today's premium fuel.

Cruise-O-Matic is teamed with Interceptor Special V-8's and a gas-saving rear axle ratio for "built-in" overdrive economy, giving up to 15% greater fuel mileage.

### 303-hp POLICE INTERCEPTOR

#### 361 Special V-8

(Exclusive for Police Use Only)

This brand-new power-packed 303-hp Police Interceptor engine—with Precision Fuel Induction—incorporates the greatest improvements in V-8 engine design in 25 years. The perfect engine for police use, it features larger displacement (361 cu. in.); higher compression ratio (10.5 to 1); higher torque (400 lbs.-ft.); larger bore (4.05); plus Ford's famous Short Stroke Design. It's the most powerful, compact and easily maintained Ford V-8 ever offered for police service.

### 300-hp POLICE INTERCEPTOR

#### 352 Special V-8

A brand-new high-performance engine, this second distinguished member of Ford's 1958 Police Interceptor V-8 family features all the great engine improvements, including Precision Fuel Induction, that make Ford the performance leader in its field. The result: large displacement (352 cu. in.); high compression ratio (10.2 to 1); high torque (395 lbs.-ft.); large bore (4.00), plus Ford's Short Stroke Design. A powerful engine with trigger-quick acceleration that's more than a match for any police emergency!

## 4 GREAT FORD 1958 TRANSMISSION CHOICES



### NEW CRUISE-O-MATIC DRIVE

Offers a choice of 2 full-time driving ranges: "D<sub>1</sub>"—used for all normal driving—gives brisk, solid take-offs in low; "D<sub>2</sub>" gives gentle, sure-footed intermediate starts on wet, icy or loose surfaces. (With Interceptor Special V-8's only.)



### FORDOMATIC DRIVE

Improved for 1958, it features smoother-than-ever direct to intermediate downshifts as well as faster shifts into reverse. Three forward gears let you start normally in intermediate, or extra fast with accelerator "kick down" into low.



### ECONOMICAL OVERDRIVE

Delivers more miles per gallon, saves on engine wear and permits quieter driving. Economical automatic 4th gear lets the engine purr along at about 30% lower rpm than required at the same road speed in direct gear, for really smooth "cruising."



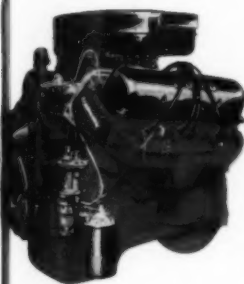
### HIGH-TORQUE CONVENTIONAL

Provides 3 manual-shift forward speeds and a reverse. Has a semi-centrifugal, cushion-disc type, high-torque transmitting clutch. Features rugged, all helical gears for extra long life. New transmission linkage provides easier shifting into all gears.



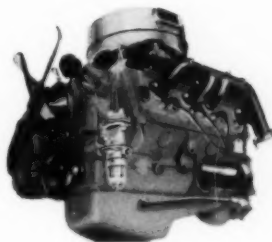
Pl... all at traditional low Ford prices!

## 265-HP INTERCEPTOR 332 SPECIAL V-8



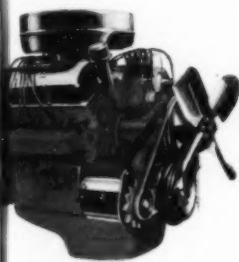
This power-packed Interceptor V-8 features all the advances found on the new Interceptor 352 V-8 including Ford's all-new Precision Fuel Induction system, 4-barrel carburetor, and machined combustion chambers for instant-responding performance in any kind of going. Short-stroke, low-friction design for economy and long life. Full-pressure lubrication with disposable Full-Flow Oil Filter. Extra-strong Deep-Block Construction for long life. Delivers top performance on regular fuel. (Available with all transmissions in Custom 300, and with Cruise-O-Matic Drive only on Station Wagons.)

## HIGH COMPRESSION 205-HP FORD 292 V-8



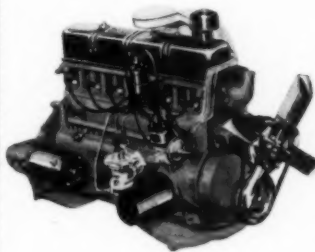
Ford's 292-cu. in. V-8 engine for 5 offers high-compression, high-torque performance for quick getaways and agile response in traffic. It has a new higher-velocity 2-barrel carburetor with greater gas-saving efficiency on regular fuel, new high-pressure fuel pump, new positive engine ventilation, plus all of Ford's time-proven features for durability and economy. Like all Ford V-8 engines, it is electronically balanced under its own power for optimum smoothness. (Available with Fordomatic Drive Overdrive or Conventional Transmission in Custom 300 models.)

## 240-HP INTERCEPTOR 332 V-8



This Interceptor V-8 is built around the brand-new Precision Fuel Induction system for smoother power flow. Features 2-barrel carburetor, direct-passage intake manifold, and machined combustion chambers for peak performance and economy from regular fuel. Shares all the other Interceptor V-8 advances, such as new alternate intake-exhaust valve placement, new self-adjusting hydraulic valve lifters, new internally mounted oil pump and clean compact design. (Available with Fordomatic Drive, Overdrive or Conventional Transmission in Station Wagon models.)

## SMOOTH PERFORMING 145-HP MILEAGE MAKER SIX



An ultra-smooth, quick-responding performer—the most advanced, most economical Short Stroke Six in the industry. Features Ford's famous Deep-Block Design, high compression, high-turbulence combustion chambers, new angle-mounted reusable Super-Filter air cleaner, new unit-design carburetor for up to 10% better gas mileage, plus a host of other engine advances. Packs plenty of power reserve for the fast-responding agility so important in police cars. (Available with Fordomatic, Overdrive or Conventional Transmission.)

### 1958 FORD ENGINE SPECIFICATIONS AND AVAILABILITY

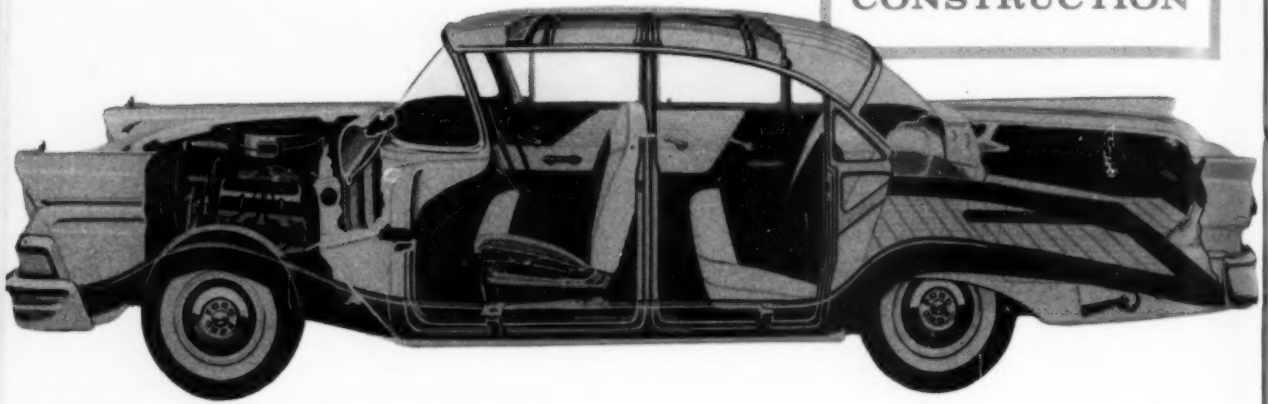
ENGINE	HP	TORQUE	CARB.	EXH.	BORE & STROKE	RATIO	DISP. CU. IN.	TRANSMISSION	MODELS
Police Interceptor 352 Special V-8	303	400 lbs-ft	Four-barrel	Dual	4.05" x 3.50"	10.5 to 1	361	All Transmissions	CUSTOM 300 STATION WAGON
Police Interceptor 352 Special V-8	300	395 lbs-ft	Four-barrel	Dual	4.00" x 3.50"	10.2 to 1	352	All Transmissions	CUSTOM 300 STATION WAGON
Interceptor 352 Special V-8	265	360 lbs-ft	Four-barrel	Y-type Single*	4.00" x 3.30"	9.5 to 1	332	**All Transmissions	CUSTOM 300 STATION WAGON
Interceptor 332 V-8	240	340 lbs-ft	Two-barrel	Y-type Single	4.00" x 3.30"	9.5 to 1	332	Conventional Overdrive Fordomatic	STATION WAGON
Ford 292 V-8	205	295 lbs-ft	Two-barrel	Y-type Single	3.75" x 3.30"	9.1 to 1	292	Conventional Overdrive Fordomatic	CUSTOM 300
Mileage Maker Six	145	212 lbs-ft	Single-barrel	Single	3.62" x 3.60"	8.6 to 1	223	Conventional Overdrive Fordomatic	CUSTOM 300 STATION WAGON

\*Custom 300 models.  
\*\*Available only on Station Wagons.



For a safer, quieter, more  
solid and secure ride

58 INNER FORD  
QUALITY  
BODY  
CONSTRUCTION



The 1958 Ford body is ruggedly constructed with quality features throughout for greater safety, durability and comfort. The all-steel body components are joined, sealed and welded into a sturdy, integrated assembly. Important stress areas are fully strengthened and reinforced to give a more

silent, solid and secure ride in the roughest kind of going.

The 58 Ford has plenty of extra brawn to meet the most rigorous requirements for police service . . . from its massive front end and heavy-gauge welded center pillar structure, to its rigidly bolted-on fenders.

- ★ New roof panel has equal-spaced strengthening fore-to-aft grooves and is supported by 5 roof cross braces (6 on Station Wagons) for extra rigidity, greater safety.
- ★ One-piece front fenders are securely bolted to front pillars and radiator support, for greater front-end rigidity.
- ★ The upper and side panels of the cowl are integrated with the front door pillars and dash panel to form a strong, rigid and safer unit.

- ★ Massive, one-piece, wrap-around front bumper has integral guards for extra front-end protection.
- ★ Sturdy rear deck lid is mounted on spring-counterbalanced hinges, for easy opening.
- ★ Voltage regulator is newly located farther back on apron for greater protection.
- ★ Spring-counterbalanced, easy-opening front-hinged hood is controlled by latch inside the car below instrument panel.

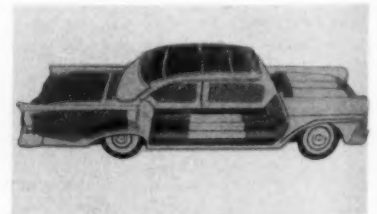
- ★ Double-ribbed floor pan has 5 reinforcing floor members, for extra sturdiness, more quiet.
- ★ Extra-heavy front seat track hold-down bolts are securely anchored to frame structure and floor-pan cross member for extra protection in case of accident.
- ★ Body back panel incorporates convenient Center-Fill fuel intake.
- ★ Horn is newly located on fender apron for easier accessibility, faster service.



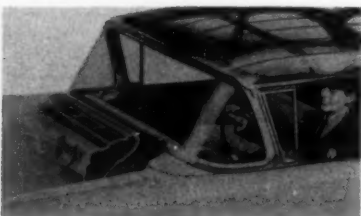
**EXTRA-RIGID ROOF SUPPORTS AND BRACES . . .** New fluted roof panel is supported by 5 all-steel roof cross braces. In addition to giving reinforcement to the roof, they provide valuable passenger protection in case of roll-over.



**EXTRA REINFORCEMENT IN REAR BODY AREA . . .** Husky reinforcements tie the roof rails, package tray, wheelhouses and floor pan into a sturdy, welded assembly. Integral stiffening ribs add rigidity to the domed steel wheelhouses.



**HIGHEST QUALITY SOUND AND WEATHER INSULATION . . .** The 58 Ford provides the best, most thorough insulation against sound, heat and cold. Joints and connections are sealed against dust and weather for maximum comfort.



**DOUBLE-WALL STEEL SAFETY DASH . . .** This triple-insulated, double-walled protection between passenger area and engine compartment means greater quietness, a more durable, safer body.

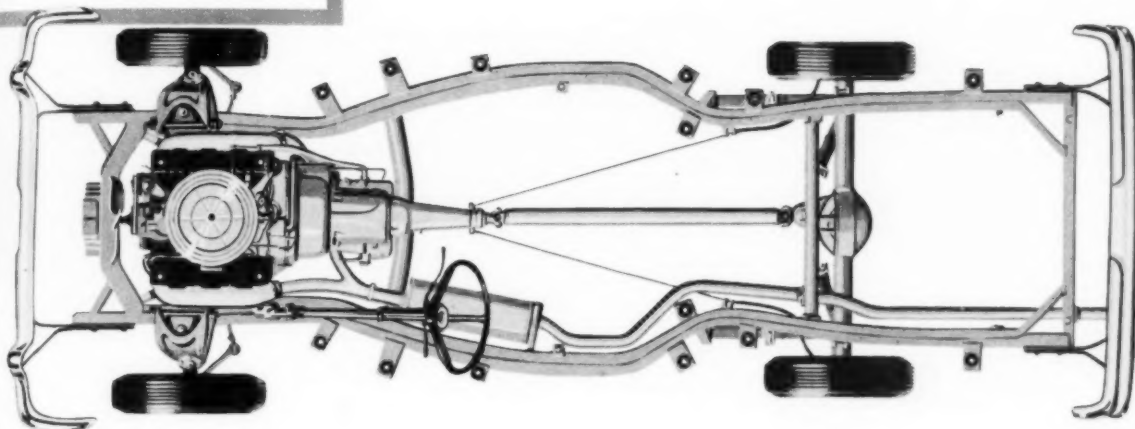


**COWL-TOP VENTILATION SYSTEM . . .** High-level air intake passages, located in front of the windshield on the cowl top, provide fresher air for body ventilation. Rainproofed to keep out moisture.



# HUSKY 1958 FORD CHASSIS CONSTRUCTION

## Makes the 1958 Ford stand up to the toughest police service



★ Husky, wide-contoured frame has flared side rails for wall-to-wall passenger protection—features 5 sturdy cross members for extra rigidity.

★ The Interceptor 361 Special V-8, 352 Special V-8 and Interceptor 332 Special V-8 have large-diameter dual exhausts. The 58 Ford 292 and Interceptor 332 V-8 engines have free-flow, large diameter, Y-type single exhaust system. The big triple-wall mufflers are zinc coated on inside to resist corrosion. The

Mileage Maker Six has extra-husky exhaust pipe, with double-wall muffler and heavy-gauge tailpipe.

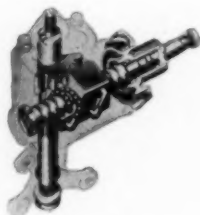
★ Husky universal joints have high-capacity, pre-lubricated needle bearings for smoother performance, longer life in the most rugged police service.

★ Husky driveshaft with deep-offset pinion is designed for low shaft tunnel height and vibration-free operation.

★ Large-capacity, pressure-type radiator produces more uniform engine cooling at all speeds. Cooling system operates at 13 pounds pressure, permits up to 33 degrees higher operating temperatures without loss of coolant.

★ Large fuel tank holds 20 gallons, for fewer fuel stops.

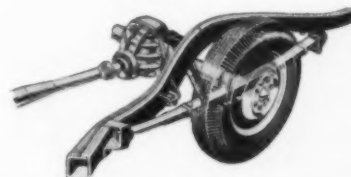
★ Ford's 14-inch tires make every ride smoother; have safety rims as standard equipment.



**NEW MAGIC-CIRCLE STEERING . . .** Ford's new recirculating-ball type steering mechanism uses low-friction steel balls instead of usual worm gear. Magic-Circle Steering is designed to reduce steering effort whether driving or standing still.



**NEW SOFTER-ACTION BALL-JOINT FRONT SUSPENSION . . .** The upper control arm pivots of Ford's new, smoother riding front suspension have exclusive Ford-designed threaded bushings that are permanently sealed and lubricated for longer life.

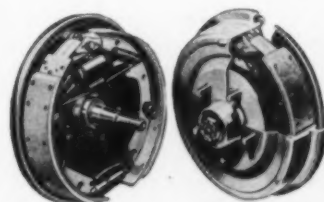


**NEW, SMOOTHER RIDING REAR SUSPENSION . . .** The springing action on the 58 Ford has been softened and shock absorbers newly valved for a smoother ride. Ford's new spring-leaf design means a better balanced, more uniform ride.



**DEEP-OFFSET HYPOID REAR AXLE . . .** Ford's deep-offset hypoid rear axle has a sturdy straddle-mounted pinion for smoother, quieter operation and longer life.

**GIANT-GRIP DOUBLE-SEALED BRAKES . . .** Ford's big, self-energizing brakes require less effort to operate, are double-sealed against dirt and water for longer life, less maintenance.



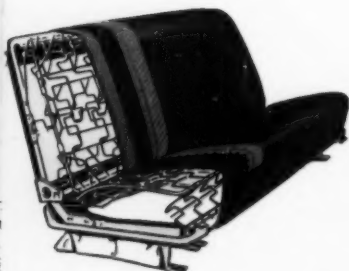
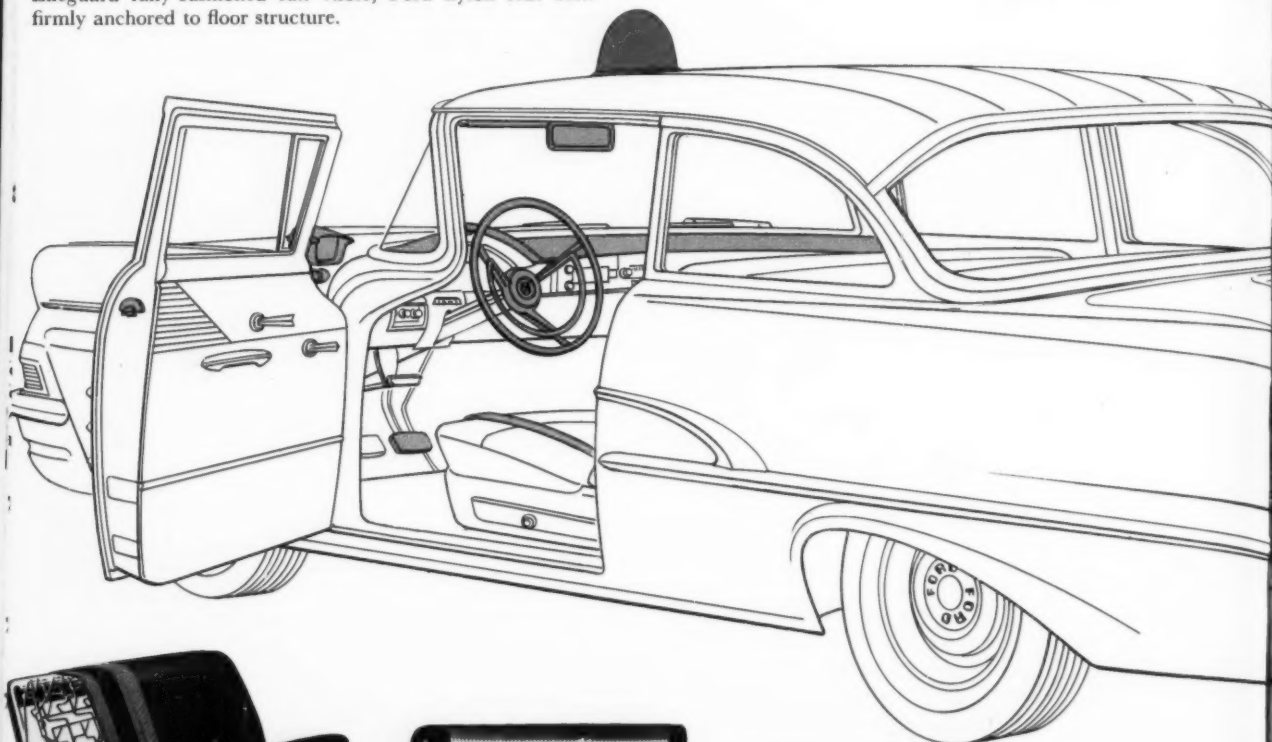


# FACTORY - INSTALLED HEAVY

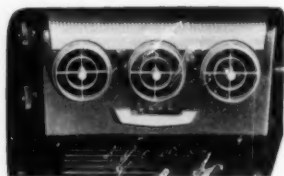
## EXCLUSIVE 1958 FORD LIFEGUARD DESIGN

Safety is a built-in feature of all 1958 Fords! *Standard equipment:* Safety-Curved instrument panel with recessed control knobs; Lifeguard deep-dish steering wheel; safety-type seat anchorage; Lifeguard Double-Grip door locks. *Optional:* Lifeguard super-cushioned instrument panel padding; new double-anchored Lifeguard fully-cushioned sun visors; Ford nylon seat belts firmly anchored to floor structure.

... fully equip the pr  
rigorous pose



**SPECIAL "24 HOUR DUTY" FRONT AND REAR SEATS** . . . Both front and rear seats have heavy-gauge springs in cushions and seat backs. Available with either cotton or foam-rubber cushion pads for comfort and durability. Washable, long-wearing dark brown all-vinyl upholstery and trim, in place of standard upholstery and trim, is also available at slight extra cost.



**POLARAIR CONDITIONER** . . . Circulates mechanically refrigerated air throughout the car from 6 different vents. One control knob turns the air conditioner on, with choice of high, medium or low fan speeds. Another knob controls temperature in 6 ranges. Comes with I-Rest tinted safety glass all around the car when conditioner is installed at the factory.



**DURABLE FLOOR MATS** . . . Designed to reinforce front and rear wear points. Fine for police service especially in protecting around pedals and front floor area.



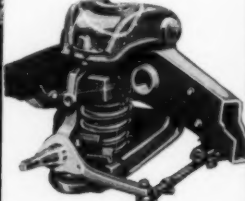
**HEAVY DUTY 12-VOLT BATTERIES** 55 amp-hr capacity standard; 55 or 70 amp-hr low specific gravity battery plus regular 65 or 70 amp-hr also available.



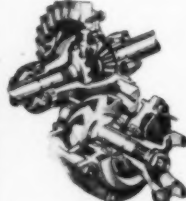
**HEAVY-DUTY 11" CLUTCH** . . . Built for top performance, longer life under rugged driving. Ball-type release bearing has fitting for pressure lubrication.



**"SPECIAL RIBBED BRAKE DRUMS** Provide better cooling, longer lining life, more uniform and sure braking. Optional linings for either city or highway use.



**"HEAVY DUTY 4-WAY BALL-JOINT FRONT SUSPENSION** . . . Similar to standard but includes special coil springs and heavy duty shock absorbers.



**"BIG CAPACITY REAR AXLE** Special deep-offset hypoid rear axle provides greater torque capacity and axle strength for outstanding dependability.



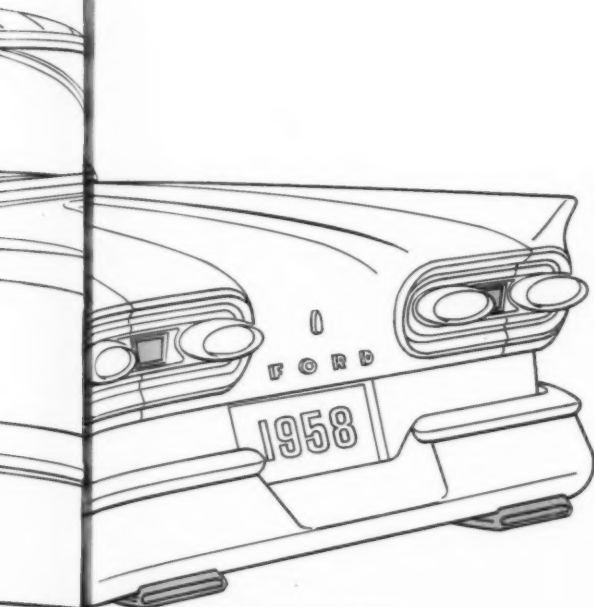
**"HEAVY DUTY REAR SUSPENSION** . . . Utilizes Ford's Even-Keel construction with extra-capacity spring leaves and heavy duty shock absorbers.

\*Included with Police Interceptor Engine Package

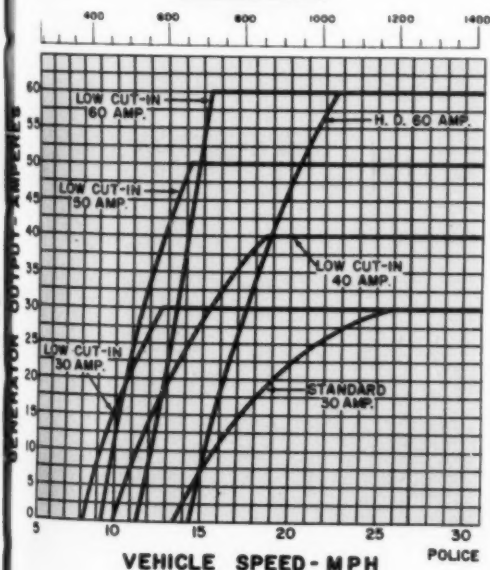


# AVUTY OPTIONS

he ord for the most  
s poservice!



ENGINE R.P.M.



**GENERATOR OPTIONS...** Generator options for Ford's 12-volt electrical system include a 30-amp. low cut-in model plus 40-, 50- or 60-amp. heavy duty units. To help you select the one to suit your needs, performance curves indicating cut-in speeds and maximum output are shown at right. Alternator-rectifier systems in 50-amp. standard, or 50-amp. heavy duty, are available. (60-amp. on special order.)

Ford factory-installed police car options are designed to make law enforcement duty safer and more economical. We recommend you give extra consideration to the rugged, heavy duty components illustrated. They give the 58 Ford extra stamina for extra-long life in the most strenuous police and emergency service. In addition to a wide variety of single options, two new police car kits are available this year at low money-saving prices. All options except as noted, are available on the Custom 300 and Station Wagon Series. For complete details, see your Ford Dealer.

## ADDITIONAL OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT

### AS ILLUSTRATED

Red dome roof light  
Visored Spotlight-Mirror  
Swift Sure Power Brakes  
Master-Guide Power Steering

Exhaust deflectors\*  
Backup lights  
Deluxe rear antenna  
Inside non-glare mirror

### OTHER OPTIONS

Gray, blue or green Box-Striped nylon upholstery\*  
Color-keyed steering wheel with horn ring†  
Arm rests, front and rear†  
Ash receptacle in front seat back†  
Right-hand sun visor†  
Automatic front door dome light switch†  
Cigarette lighter†  
Dark brown all-vinyl upholstery and trim  
Radio—Console Range or Signal-Seek  
Front-mounted radio antennas  
Radio suppression kit—local use or highway use  
1¼" and 2¼" conduit for radio cable  
Ventilation and radio mounting-base in luggage compartment for radio equipment\*  
Spark plugs with built-in suppressors (10,000 ohms)  
Special map light  
Red blinking sealed-beam spotlight  
Siren and siren controls  
Red flashing lights in grille and in taillights  
Calibrated Speedometer, steering-column mounted, with special needle-stop for pacing  
Manual throttle control for Police Interceptor Engines  
Heavy duty speedometer cable  
Ford-Aire Suspension (for station wagon models)  
Heavy duty spring suspension (for station wagon models)  
MagicAire heating and ventilating system  
Recirculating heater and defroster  
Self-regulating electric clock  
Single key locking system (one key for all locks in fleet)  
Automatic windshield washer-wiper  
Deluxe Adjust-O-Ring, Visored full-view or full-view outside-mounted mirror  
I-REST tinted safety glass (windshield or all glass)  
Heavy duty Super-Filter air cleaner  
Extra-capacity radiator and high-speed fan  
Ceramic fuel filter  
Electric vacuum-boost pump  
Special fuel and vacuum-pump unit  
Power-Lift windows (except Business Sedan)  
4-Way Power Front Seat  
4-Way manually operated front seat  
Ventilated seat cushions  
Seat covers

\*Custom 300 only

†Included as package with the 3 optional upholstery for Custom 300

## AVAILABLE AT LOW KIT PRICES

### 1. Fordor Package for Custom 300 includes:

Std. or opt. cloth or dark brown vinyl seats and trim  
Heavy duty brakes  
Economy carburetor (Six, with Fordomatic or HD clutch)  
Heavy duty clutch—except automatic transmission  
Heavy duty front and rear seats  
Heavy duty front and rear springs with heavy duty shock absorbers and rear shock absorber brackets  
"Coarse Pitch" conventional transmission for 6-cylinder only  
Steel speedometer gears

### 2. Deluxe Package for Custom 300 Models includes Fordor Package plus:

Arm rests, ash receptacle in front seat back, and heavy duty front and rear floor mats.



# 1958 FORD POLICE CARS

## Specifications

**Custom 300 Exteriors:** New gleaming, durable baked-on body enamels are available in Single Color and Style Tone selections. The *Single Colors* are: Raven Black, Silvertone Blue, Azure Blue, Colonial White, Silvertone Green, Seaspray Green, Bali Bronze, Desert Beige, Gunmetal Gray and Torch Red. *Style Tone* selections combine Colonial White with any Single Color including Sun Gold; also Silvertone Blue with Azure Blue, Silvertone Green with Seaspray Green, Bali Bronze with Desert Beige and Raven Black with Gunmetal Gray. Both Single Color and Style Tone selections are available with a choice of standard full-length bright-metal side molding, or as optional, a full-length bright-metal side molding highlighted by ribbed gold anodized aluminum trim.

**Station Wagon Exteriors:** Handsome, durable baked-on body enamels are available in Single Color and Style Tone selections. The *Single Colors* for all models are: Raven Black, Silvertone Blue, Azure Blue, Colonial White, Silvertone Green, Seaspray Green, Bali Bronze, Desert Beige, Gunmetal Gray and Torch Red. *Style Tone* selections for all models except the Country Squire combine Colonial White with any Single Color including Sun Gold; also Silvertone Blue with Azure Blue, Silvertone Green with Seaspray Green and Bali Bronze with Desert Beige. Palomino Tan with Colonial White is also available on 9-Passenger Country Sedan. The Ranch Wagon and Fordor Ranch Wagon have half-length bright-metal forward sweeping body side molding; the Del Rio Ranch Wagon, 6- and 9-Passenger Country Sedans have full-length bright-metal body side molding with Single Color and are highlighted with ribbed gold anodized aluminum trim with Style Tone exteriors. The gold anodized trim is also optional with Single Colors.

**Custom 300 Interiors:** Standard interior has Silver Lattice-Patterned nylon cloth upholstery with Silver Shantung-Grain vinyl on back-rest bolster, trim and pleated door and quarter panels. Optional interiors come in a choice of medium gray, blue or green nylon fabric upholstery in Box-Striped pattern, with harmonizing Sof-Textured vinyl on bolsters in cushions and seat backs and trim, in padded pleats and sections of door and quarter panels. Included as a package with the above optional upholstery are color-keyed steering column and wheel with horn ring, front and rear arm rests, right-hand sun visor, cigarette lighter and automatic front door switches (for dome light operation). Also optional is long-wearing dark brown all-vinyl upholstery and trim. Floor is covered in Sof-Tred carpet-textured black rubber.

**Station Wagon Interiors:** The Ranch Wagon and Fordor Ranch Wagon come in a choice of medium brown Shadow Pattern woven plastic or medium blue Embossed-Stitch vinyl upholstery, with lighter toned Sof-Textured vinyl bolster and trim. The Del Rio Ranch Wagon and 6-Passenger Country Sedan upholstery is of Basket-Weave plastic with silver Luxe accent in a choice of medium blue or brown, with harmonizing Sof-Textured vinyl bolsters and trim. Whipcord Embossed vinyl upholstery with simulated white stitching is also available in medium green or red, with lighter toned Sof-Textured vinyl bolsters and trim. The 9-Passenger Country Sedan offers a choice of red or green Sof-Textured all-vinyl upholstery with vertically pleated back rests and color-keyed bolsters and trim. Medium blue or brown Thong-Patterned Plasti-Fab Weave upholstery with color-keyed Sof-Textured vinyl bolsters and trim also available. Door and side panels in all wagons are in deep-depth color-matched vinyl. Passenger compartment floor covering is black Sof-Tred rubber. Color-coordinated ribbed vinyl is placed on loadspaces, tailgate and Stowaway seat backs.

**Engines:** 145-hp Mileage Maker Six—223-cu. in. displacement; 3.62" bore x 3.60" stroke; 8.6 to 1 compression ratio; regular fuel; manual choke. Available with all transmissions except Cruise-O-Matic.

**Optional 205-hp Ford 292 V-8—292-cu. in. displacement; 3.75" bore x 3.30" stroke; 9.1 to 1 compression ratio; regular fuel. Low-silhouette 2-venturi carburetor, automatic choke, Y-type single exhaust. Available in Custom 300 with all transmissions except Cruise-O-Matic.**

**Optional 240-hp Interceptor 332 V-8—332-cu. in. displacement; 4.00" bore x 3.30" stroke; 9.5 to 1 compression ratio; regular fuel. Low-silhouette 2-venturi carburetor, automatic choke, Y-type single exhaust. Available in Station Wagons with all transmissions except Cruise-O-Matic.**

**Optional 265-hp Interceptor 332 Special V-8—332-cu. in. displacement; 4.00" bore x 3.30" stroke; 9.5 to 1 compression ratio; regular fuel. Low-silhouette 4-venturi carburetor, automatic choke. Available in Custom 300 with dual exhausts and all transmissions; in Station Wagons with Y-type single exhaust and Cruise-O-Matic.**

**Optional 300-hp Police Interceptor 352 Special V-8—352-cu. in. displacement; 4.00" bore x 3.50" stroke; 10.2 to 1 compression ratio; premium fuel. Low-silhouette 4-venturi carburetor, automatic choke, dual exhausts. Available with all transmissions.**

**Optional 303-hp Police Interceptor 361 Special V-8—361-cu. in. displacement; 4.05" bore x 3.50" stroke; 10.5 to 1 compression ratio; premium fuel. Low-silhouette 4-venturi carburetor, automatic choke, dual exhausts. Available with all transmissions.**

**Engine Features:** Short Stroke, low-friction, deep-block design; free-turning overhead valves; self-adjusting hydraulic valve lifters on all Interceptor V-8 engines; Super-Filter air cleaner has reusable paper element; full-pressure lubrication; Full-Flow disposable type oil filter; 12-volt electrical system; 65 amp-hr battery with Police Interceptor V-8's and automatic transmission, 55 amp-hr battery with others; 450-watt generator; Turbo-Action 18-mm. spark plugs; V-8 engines electronically balanced under own power for maximum smoothness.

**Clutch and Transmission:** Semi-centrifugal clutch with full-weighted levers for positive engagement; suspended clutch pedal; 9½-in. dia. with Six, 10-in. dia. with 292 V-8 and 11-in. dia. with Interceptor V-8 engines. *Conventional Drive* has 3 forward speeds and 1 reverse, with gear ratios tailored to each engine. Shot-peened, fine-pitch helical gears for high strength and quietness; forged bronze synchronizers. *Overdrive* (optional) is combination of 3-speed transmission plus an automatic 4th gear that cuts in at about 28 mph, cuts out at about 22 mph.

**Automatic Transmissions:** *Fordomatic*—features smooth-acting torque converter combined with automatic gear train. Three forward gears, 1 reverse. Water-cooled with V-8's, air-cooled with Six. *Cruise-O-Matic*—offers low-gear starts in "D1" range for full-power getaways, and intermediate-gear starts in "D2" range for sure-footed acceleration, coupled with a 2.69 to 1 rear axle ratio for fuel economy. With Interceptor Special V-8's only.

**Wide-Contoured Frame:** 5-cross-member, precision-made, reinforced box-section construction. Unique widely flared side rails, which extend outside seating areas, afford passengers added protection. Silent-Grip body mounting system.

**Front Suspension:** Angle-Poised, 4-Way Ball-Joint Front Suspension has new, threaded, permanently lubricated bushings in upper control arm for softer, easier ride. Newly valved, viscous-control shock absorbers. Standard light-riding as well as optional heavy duty springs on Station Wagons.

**Rear Suspension:** Softer-action, variable-rate type, outboard-mounted, long-leaved rear springs with extra leaf lengths ahead of axle for smoother, more comfortable Even-Keel ride. Four leaves on Custom 300, six leaves on Station Wagons (standard light-riding or optional heavy duty), with friction-controlled inserts. Fully insulated with rubber bushings in front and rear eyes. Wind-up rubber bumper on frame side rail over forward spring section limits deflection under load, further contributing to Even-Keel ride. Newly valved, viscous-control shock absorbers.

**Ford-Aire Suspension:** Provides the utmost in smooth, soft riding regardless of load or road conditions. Engine-driven compressor furnishes air to reservoir tank which feeds to individual nylon-rubber "pillows" at each wheel. Automatic leveling valves regulate air pressure to maintain constant car height regardless of load. Optional for Station Wagon models equipped with Interceptor V-8's and automatic transmission.

**Rear Axle:** Husky, low-slung hypoid, semi-floating type with straddle-mounted deep-offset pinion. Station Wagons have higher capacity shafts, wheel and differential bearings.

**Custom 300 Axle Ratios (to 1):** *Conventional Drive*—3.70 with Six, 3.56 with V-8's. *Overdrive*—3.70 with Six or 292 V-8, 3.56 with Special V-8's. *Fordomatic Drive*—3.56 with Six, 3.10 with 292 V-8, 2.91 with Special V-8's. *Cruise-O-Matic Drive*—2.69 with Special V-8's.

**Station Wagon Axle Ratios (to 1):** *Conventional Drive*—3.89 with Six, 3.70 with Interceptor V-8's. *Overdrive*—3.89 with Six, 3.70 with Interceptor V-8's. *Fordomatic*—3.56 with Six, 3.10 with Interceptor 332 V-8, 2.91 with Interceptor 352 or 361 Special V-8. *Cruise-O-Matic Drive*—2.69 with Interceptor 332, 352 and 361 Special V-8's.

**Steering:** New Magic-Circle recirculating-ball type steering gear provides less friction, easier steering. Antifriction bearings throughout. Symmetrical-linkage; 27 to 1 over-all ratio; 17½" 3-spoke Lifeguard deep-dish steering wheel. Approx. 40' turning diameter.

**Brakes:** Giant-Grip, Double-Sealed, self-energizing hydraulic; suspended pedal; dash-mounted master cylinder; 11" dia. drum. Lining area: 180 sq. in. on Custom 300, 191 sq. in. on Station Wagons.

**Custom 300 Tires:** 7.50 x 14-in., 4-ply, black tubeless, 5" safety-type rims.

**Station Wagon Tires:** 4-ply black tubeless on 5½" safety-type rims. 8.00 x 14 on 9-pass. Country Sedan. 7.50 x 14 on other models.

**Custom 300 Dimensions:** 116" wheelbase; 59.0" front, 56.4" rear treads. Over-all length, 202.0". Height (maximum with design load), 57.1".

**Station Wagon Dimensions:** 116" wheelbase; 202.7" over-all length. Height (maximum with design load), 58.6" for 6-pass. models, 58.8" for 9-pass. models.

**Prices:** All Power Assists and Accessories as well as some of the items illustrated or referred to in this folder are at extra cost. For the price of the model with the equipment you desire, see your Ford Dealer.

Comparative information was obtained from authoritative sources, but is not guaranteed. The specifications contained herein were in effect at the time this folder was approved for printing. Ford Division of Ford Motor Company reserves the right to discontinue models at any time, or change specifications or design, without notice and without incurring obligation.

## FORD Division of Ford Motor Company





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